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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## BALTIC RUM CARGO SEIZED BY AMERICAN DRY RAIDERS; CASE FOR HAGUE IS HINTED

Federal Agents Break Seal and  
Take Possession of Liquor,  
Despite Formal Protest

New York Port Officials Work  
in Mystery Haze—Ordered  
to Halt Once

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Federal prohibition agents today boarded the White Star liner Baltic here, broke the British seal placed over the liquor cache, and despite formal protest by the ship's captain, I. J. Roberts, seized the wet goods and prepared to take them to the dock later to be stored in a Government warehouse. Because of a series of unscheduled incidents, including hurried conferences among officials and a mysterious "order" to halt the raid, no liquor had actually been taken from the ship at noon.

An air of mystery prevailed through the entire procedure. This was augmented when Philip Elting, collector of the port, coming from a conference with treasury department officials who are here, declared with the seizure in full progress that the status of the Baltic had not been definitely settled.

Dispatches from London, dealing with newspaper comment there indicate that the seizure of liquor under British seal aboard the Baltic in New York is obviously a point of international law ultimately for consideration of the Hague tribunal.

**Berengaria Is Next**

It was plainly intimated along the waterfront that with the completion of the raid on the Baltic, the Cunarder Berengaria, also in port with liquor for its return trip, would be visited by the raiders.

Early today the raiders boarded the Baltic and after conference with the ship's officers ripped off the seals and prepared to take their "loot" from its wet quarters. Suddenly L. H. Sanders, deputy surveyor, in charge of the raiding party, ordered the men to stop working and the ship's crew to be taken to the ship's quarters. His order, it was learned, was the result of a telephone message received by him. From whom this order came it could not be learned. It was pointed out that Andrew W. Mellon is in New York today ready to sail on the Majestic for Europe. Mr. Mellon, however, would not discuss the liquor situation with newspaper men.

**Seizure Under Difficulties**

Later, however, and as mysteriously as the previous order, came one ordering the men back to the ship to complete their job. The ship's crew were not allowed to be operated by the raiding force, and the task of getting the wet goods from their cache to the deck was a difficult one.

In speaking of the mysterious order to stop one official explained that the authorities had waited through courtesy for Dr. E. K. Sprague, local head of the United States public health service, who had issued a permit for the retention of some liquor for medical supplies. When he failed to appear, the raiders resumed their work.

Captain Roberts' protest against the seizure read:

"I, I. J. Roberts, master of the British steamship Baltic of Liverpool, protest against the breaking of the British customs seals and the seizure by the United States Customs authorities of the cargo of liquor on board this ship for consumption exclusively outside of the territorial waters of the United States."

**Paris "Wringing Wet"**

The customs authorities here had their task greatly augmented today when the French liner Paris steamed into quarantine with almost enough liquor in her hold to float her.

Preparing to ship up the North River to join the Baltic and Berengaria, the captain of the Paris said he had under seal the following supplies:

Ordinary wine, 8494 bottles; crew wine, 51 barrels; Rhine wine, 864 bottles; cognac, 193 bottles; whisky, 76 bottles; gin, 85 bottles; rum, 62 bottles; champagne, 671 bottles and 757 half bottles; beer, 126 kegs and 256 bottles; liqueurs, 340 bottles.

## BULGARIA DEMANDS OUTLET TO AEGEAN

SOFIA, June 23 (AP)—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Kallioff, has sent a note to the Lausanne Peace Conference calling attention to Bulgaria's declared readiness to observe the Treaty of Neuilly and demanding fulfillment of the article promising Bulgaria an outlet to the Aegean. The note points out that the grant of such an outlet through foreign territory will be an illusory execution of the article. The Bulgarian delegation at Lausanne has been instructed to take a firm stand on the issue.

Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, has sent Mr. Kallioff a telegram expressing satisfaction with the pacific declarations of the new government and the hope that the economic life of Bulgaria may be rapidly restored.

## RUSSIA TO RESUME PARLEYS WITH JAPAN

TOKYO, June 23 (AP)—Official conversations looking to a resumption of commercial relations between Japan and Russia will open in Tokyo on June 28, it was announced today.

A. A. Joffe will represent the Soviet Government and Toshihiko Kawakami, former Minister to Warsaw, will conduct the conversations for Japan.

New Drastic Orders Dealing  
With Dry Ship Rules Sent From  
Treasury Department

Action Follows Permission of  
Liner Berengaria to Retain En-  
tire Supply for "Medicine"

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—New and drastic instructions, designed, it was said, to hasten seizure of beverage liquors aboard the incoming foreign liners, were sent today by McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to customs and prohibition officers in New York.

The new orders were made necessary, it was officially stated, by the action of Dr. E. K. Sprague, public health officer in New York, in granting a request of the medical officer of the British liner Berengaria to retain its entire supply of liquors as "medicinal."

The permit granted by Dr. Sprague in the case of the Berengaria has been ordered withdrawn by the acting surgeon-general, who received his orders from Mr. Moss. Mr. Moss then notified customs and prohibition agents that no such "unreasonable" grant of liquors could be allowed by the Treasury.

Mr. Moss telephoned Assistant Collector Stuart at New York, Palmer Canfield, New York federal prohibition director, and Dr. Sprague, quoting the letter of instructions sent recently by Mr. Mellon to the surgeon-general and explaining that those instructions were subject only to the interpretation placed upon them by the Secretary. After quoting the letter, Mr. Moss added these orders:

Under these instructions it was not intended, and it was expressly so stated by the Secretary, that the liquor was to be brought into the territorial waters of the United States except such as were intended for medicinal purposes, but it was provided and understood that where the laws of a foreign country require a given amount of liquor per capita to be carried for the crew (or passengers) in the case of Italy, for third class passengers), and such amount was held by that country at that date to be medicinal liquor and that fact was expressly stated under oath in the application, then and in that event such amount of liquor would be allowed to the ships of those particular countries; but in all cases where no specific amount of liquor was held by a foreign country, the officers of the United States Public Health Service are instructed to make proper inquiry as to the actual medicinal needs and make such allowances as are reasonably necessary for medicinal purposes only. All liquors found within the territorial waters of the United States and not coming strictly within this purview are subject to seizure and you will immediately make seizure thereof, duly list the same and report to the prohibition officers at the port.

## Canada Rejects Request That Ships Carrying Rum to America Be Denied Clearance Papers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—Canada has declined to accede to the request of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, asking that the Government withhold clearance papers to vessels carrying cargoes of liquor to ports in the United States. The State Department is unprepared to say at the moment what steps, if any, it will take to rectify the difficulty arising from the irregularities of ship papers enabling vessels to smuggle liquor into the United States.

A note was dispatched to the Canadian Government in March calling attention to the difficulties that the United States officials experienced in enforcing the prohibition laws along the Canadian border and making the proposal that clearance papers be refused to vessels that obviously contemplated violation of American laws.

The reply of the Canadian Government, made through the British Ambassador, is to the effect that investigation had shown that the provisions of the Canadian law were being met and that, furthermore, the export of liquor from Canada was not prohibited by the Canadian laws or regulations warranting refusal of clearance papers to vessels carrying liquor for foreign ports simply because its entry without permits is prohibited.

## ABYSSINIA OIL RIGHTS OBTAINED

LONDON, June 23—The Anglo-American Oil Company has concluded successful negotiations with Abyssinia for exclusive oil rights in the northern half of the Province of Harar, tentatively granted them three years ago.

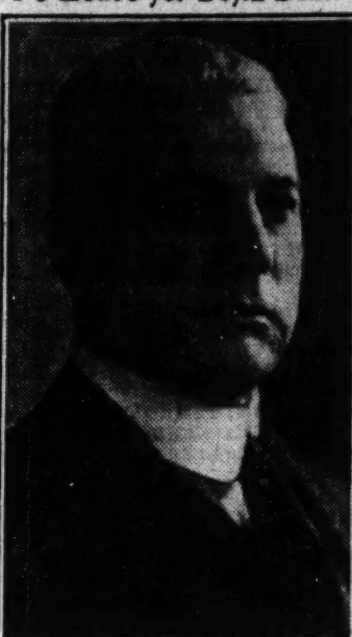
The concessions are granted for 50 years with the stipulation that work shall begin within 2½ years. The area is 60,000 square miles, and is partly traversed by the Franco-Ethiopian Railway.

## THOUSANDS WITNESS ASTRONOMICAL SIGHT

DAWSON, Y. T., June 23—The Land of the Midnight Sun provided its annual spectacle last night for nearly 20,000 tourists.

The end of the longest day last midnight, found the thousands out of doors, gazing with varied emotions at the big disk of light, which swung about the horizon at midnight and started again for the zenith without setting.

## To Leave for Sofia Soon



Photograph © Harris & Ewing, Washington  
Charles S. Wilson  
American Minister who returns in the near future to Bulgaria, where the sudden overturn of the Government has brought about an unsettled feeling

## REPARATIONS PLAN TO BE WORKED OUT BY BUSINESS MEN

Arthur Balfour Tells Monitor  
Representative of Details—  
Loan Believed Feasible

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 23—Arthur Balfour, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, is in Paris for the purpose of preparing the ground for the eventual constitution of a committee of business men in France to study the reparations problem in a practical manner. A British committee has been appointed, on which Sir Felix Schuster, a prominent banker, Kenneth Lee of Manchester, and Sir Josiah Stamp, secretary to Nobel Industries, Ltd., are delegates. Willis Booth, American president of the International Chamber of Commerce, is coming to Paris at an early date to advance this scheme.

The British association is working in full accord with the international chamber. On the French committee, it is hoped, will be a financier, a business man, and a practical economic expert. The French fear that the Germans would be encouraged if a committee was formed at once, but The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from Mr. Balfour that business men still believe that a loan is possible and is the only solution.

## German Customs Security

The loan should be raised on the securities of the German customs. Mr. Balfour tells me that French business circles would be glad to find an exit from the present situation. The British Ambassador, Marquess Crewe, who has remained in the background, is now having interviews with the President, Raymond Poincaré. It is obvious that direct talks with the French Premier may effect a good deal more than with a representative in London, with limited though elastic instructions. The Quai d'Orsay has just informed the Monitor representative that it is now thought improbable that any comprehensive written reply will be sent to London on a given date. What is intended are verbal replies, subject to correction and modifications. These have been sent to the Count de Sainte Aulaire, the French ambassador.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## MEETING IN PARIS FORBIDDEN BY POLICE

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—A demonstration planned in the Place de l'Opera tonight against Fascism and the Royalists was forbidden by the order issued by the Minister of the Interior, M. Poincaré.

Posters signed by the combined labor unions calling upon the workers to assemble at 6.30 o'clock appeared on the billboards throughout Paris and the suburbs early today.

## BOOTLEGGING IN MANITOBA CAUSES PROHIBITION DEFEAT

Manitoba Moderation League Wins Its Fight for  
Government Control of Liquor

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan 23 (Special)—As a protest against the inability of the Government to enforce prohibition, Manitoba citizens yesterday adopted the Moderation League Bill for the Government control of liquor by a majority of 30,000. It was not a case of the citizens being against prohibition, but the ability of bootleggers to reap a harvest irritated the people to such an extent that they simply felt that it was time for a change.

The vote gained a majority of 25,000 in the city of Winnipeg and about 5,000 in the larger centers of Manitoba. The smaller towns and rural districts, which were never affected by the bootlegger to any great extent, gave the drys a majority.

There was great interest manifested in the referendum and the vote was one of the largest in the history of the Province. Another referendum will be held on July 11, when the citizens will vote on the Beer and Wine League Bill which would permit all hotels and restaurants to serve beer and light wines with meals.

The results as indicated by reports so far received are extremely disappointing but in no way affect our confidence in the validity and the value of the principle of prohibition," declared W. R. Wood, head of the prohibition forces, when commenting on the returns. "Where it has been adequately enforced, it has been of

## VOICE IN MONGOLIA DENIED TO RUSSIA BY CHINESE LEADER

C. T. Wang Says Territory Just  
as Much Chinese as Manchuria  
—Railway Prospects Bright

Preliminary Conditions Should  
Not Be Laid Down, It Is Held,  
to Renewal of Negotiations

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 23—C. T. Wang, director-general of the Sino-Russian negotiations, said the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor an interview on Friday on China's attitude toward Mongolia. "China certainly cannot recognize any agreement," he said, "by which its sovereignty over Mongolia is canceled. Mongolia is just as much a part of China as Manchuria. How much actual administrative control the Chinese Government exercises is determined by Chinese Mongolians and not by Russians in China."

Mr. Wang said it was desirable to establish the same relations between Mongolia and China as obtain between the territories and the Federal Government in America. He insists that Russia has no more right to participate in the Sino-Mongolian discussions than to have a voice in the arrangements between the American Federal Government and a former territory like Montana.

## Chinese Merchants Suffer

Mr. Wang referred to several Russian statements in which readiness to discuss Russia's agreement to cancel all agreements by which Russia secured undue special privileges. The Russians specifically mentioned the 1896 secret agreement formed on the basis of the Chinese Eastern Railway agreement as cancellable. Mr. Wang says it means Russia agrees that the railway belongs to China now, not after purchase in 1939 or free return in 1953. China is ready to make through traffic arrangements and to guarantee that the railway zone will not be a source of anti-Russian attacks. Little trouble is expected in settling this question.

Mr. Wang says it is urgent to establish trade relations as Chinese merchants are suffering. China is ready to discuss special tariff arrangements for special goods. This point will be easily settled. He believes the negotiations should begin without either Russia or China laying down preliminary conditions.

## Russian Sincerity Questioned

The re-establishment of full diplomatic relations must be discussed and should not be a preliminary requirement. China has been ready to begin negotiations for two months. Mr. Wang is beginning to question the sincerity of the Russian desire to re-establish relations, because in spite of earlier demands for a prompt beginning Russia is now delaying without offering a convincing excuse.

This and the recent Russian interview show clearly that the principal difficulties in the negotiations are Mongolian and diplomatic relations. There is a strong Chinese feeling that Russia has no right to any voice in the relations between China and Mongolia.

## MEETING IN PARIS FORBIDDEN BY POLICE

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Posters signed by the combined labor unions calling upon the workers to assemble at 6.30 o'clock appeared on the billboards throughout Paris and the suburbs early today.

## LEGISLATION FORECAST

It is, therefore, being seriously proposed that the next step be to further amend the provisions for consolidation so as to stimulate the consumption. It is my expectation that legislation to this end will be brought before Congress at the next session of the House.

There are some roads—many of the smaller ones in fact—whose continued operation is absolutely vital to many thousands of people, to considerable areas of the country, whose revenues simply cannot provide financial facilities through earning, pending a considerable growth in community population, to say nothing of earning any return whatever on capital invested. No ledger of court processes, receivers' certificates, or financial jugglery can save them. They must get more revenue or stronger support or quit operating until the country is more largely developed.

The railways have become public-sponsored institutions, and the Government must find a way to avoid confiscation, avoid starvation, and maintain service and a proper return upon capital which will assure them a growth commensurate with the country's development.

There is another particular reason which urged the early adoption of the larger-system plan. It would be a long step toward solving the problem of keeping the railroad equipment adequate. Many financially weak roads are unable to provide all the rolling stock they need.

With regard to relations between the railroads and their employees, the President declared he did not believe it possible under our form of gov-

## China's Representative



Photograph © Keystone View Co., New York  
C. T. Wang  
Director-General of the Sino-Russian Negotiations insists that Chinese in Mongolia Should Determine Control to Be Exercised by Government

## CUTS IN RAIL RATES SEEN BY PRESIDENT IN HIS 'GROUP' PLAN

Mr. Harding, Speaking in Kansas City, Says Government  
Operation Is Alternative

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23 (AP)—Consolidation of the railroads of the United States into a small number of systems is a rational, justifiable step, full of promise toward solution of the transportation problem, President Harding declared here last night in the second prepared address of his western trip.

"If the system consolidations will not afford the solution," he said, "then our failure will enforce a costlier experiment and the one great commitment which I hope the United States will forever escape."

The Executive expressed the belief that this one great commitment—Government operation—would be a colossal blunder, which would destroy initiative, infect us with political corruption, create regional jealousies and impose incalculable cost on the public treasury.

Discussing relations between the carriers and their employees as a prime factor in the transportation situation, the President announced that he favored continuance of the Railroad Labor Board "under such modifications as seem most likely to make the plan successful." He said he was not convinced that the test of this plan had been "a complete and entirely fair one," but added that "there is little to hope for until all concerned are ready to comply promptly with the board's decisions."

## Both Sides Must Obey

"I am frank to say," he continued, "I do not hope for compliance on the part of employees so long as decisions are ignored by the managers."

The sort of consolidation of the carriers which Mr. Harding advocated involves a constitution of the larger systems so that the weaker and unprofitable lines would be able to lean upon the financial strength of the stronger and profitable ones, until the growth of the country makes them all earn a just return upon the capital invested. The whole would be under "rigorous Government supervision."

Such a consolidation, the President asserted, would "effect a diminution in rates without making a net return impossible," and at the same time would "make sound finance possible for expansion." He continued:

There now appears to be no difficulty about any constitutional inhibition to the voluntary consolidation as authorized by Congress. But the problem of reconciling the interests of the hundreds of different ownerships and management of lines to be merged into systems has proved a task for which no solution has been found.

It is, therefore, being seriously proposed that the next step be to further amend the provisions for consolidation so as to stimulate the consumption. It is my expectation that legislation to this end will be brought before Congress at the next session of the House.

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## BURNING COAL TWICE PROVED FEASIBLE BY NEW PROCESS OF DISTILLING BY-PRODUCTS

Henry Ford, Convinced of Inventors' Success, Has Huge  
Plants Under Construction for Developing System  
That Means Great Economy for Whole Country

Rich Gasoline One of Valuable Products Obtained—  
Lubricating Oils, Pitch and Fertilizer Also Among  
Materials Recovered by Patented Discovery

Special from Monitor Bureau  
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NEW YORK, June 23—Low temperature distillation of coal on a commercially profitable basis, sought by chemists for many years, has been discovered. This announcement is made without qualification by the inventors of the new process and with this information comes another bit of data, which will appeal to the popular imagination—Henry Ford is the pioneer in this new industry, which opens vast fields and holds astounding economic possibilities.

So satisfied are the inventors that they have found the long-sought process, and so sure is Mr. Ford that they are right, that a large plant is already under construction at Walkerville, Ont., and plans are reported under way for erecting a gigantic battery of by-product ovens exemplifying the new process at the Detroit Ford plant. It is said this installation will distill nearly 15,000 tons of coal per day and will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

**Experts Keenly Interested**

While it may be difficult for the "man in the street" to grasp the significance of this invention or how it will affect his daily life, experts in power engineering, public utilities and chemistry are showing the keenest interest in the progress of Mr. Ford's experiment. It will be recalled that only a few months ago Mr. Ford bought many thousands of acres of coal lands in the Middle West.

The present process of distilling coal—extracting the gas and other by-products—operates under high temperature. Coal is placed in ovens and heated to around 2400 degrees F. Under the new process only 1050 to 1100 degrees of heat are used. Thus, it is claimed, several times as many by-products are obtained and coal is made to perform many times its old duties. The high temperatures have destroyed many of the gases in the coal which the low temperature will save.

## CITIZENRY RALLIED TO SUCCOR INDIAN

Five Organizations Unite in Campaign to Obtain Constructive  
and Just Federal Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Humanitarians are uniting in a new plan to help the American Indian. At an informal meeting here yesterday afternoon of representatives of five organizations the principal problems confronting those interested in the betterment of the Indian were discussed.

The organizations participating were the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs, American Anthropological Association, Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Indian Defense Association, Inc. Their underlying purpose is to array intelligent American thought in an effort to assist the United States Government to work out a constructive program.

Robert E. Ely of the American Indian Defense Association, presided. The speakers included Elwood Hendrick, chairman of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs; Miss Elisabeth Sergeant of the executive committee of the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs; Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, of the faculty of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, representing the American Anthropological Association for the Advancement of Science; John Collier, executive secretary, American Indian Defense Association; and A. A. Barle Jr., representing Indian legal rights.

## Policies Believed Obsolete

Mr. Ely read the following statement setting forth the organizations' objective:

"The appointment of a committee of 100 by the Secretary of the Interior furnishes an opportunity for a constructive reconsideration of Indian policy in which all voices will be heard. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is reported to be anxious to hear constructive criticism of its old policies, offered in a friendly spirit. There is a feeling that some of these policies have not

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

JUNE 23, 1923	
General	
Winnipeg Wets Win	1
China Denies Russia Voice in Mongolia	1
President Backs Rail Consolidation	1
Business Men to Prepare Reparations Plan	1
Organizations Rally to Succor Indian	1
MacMillan Party Sailing Today for Arctic	3
All Nations Held Responsible for Mandates	4
Mr. McKeljohn Declines Offer From Oklahoma	4
Compulsory Vaccination Unsound	4
'Cabinet of Three' Urged for Alaska	6
Paris to Build up New Institutions	12
News of Freemasonry	13
Air Traffic Notes	13
Financial	
Week's Review of British Finance	9
Edward M. Tuttle—Portrait	9
Stines Grasping German Railways	9
Stock Market Prices Desultory	9
Stock Market Quotations	9
Active Work in Wall Street	10
New York Market Price Range for Week	10
Sports	
Yale Pleased With Its Rowing	6
Roife Wins "Big Ten" Golf Title	6
Major League Batting Averages	6
Richards Wins London Title	7
France Defeats Ireland	7
Motorists	12
Features	
Twilight Tales	4
The Page of the Seven Arts	11
The Ruralist and His Problems	11
Letters to the Editor	12
Musical News of the World	12
The Home Forum	12
Domination	12
A Chat With W. B. Yeats	13
Editorials	13



## ELEVATED WORKERS TO ARBITRATE CASE

The trustees offer an increase of four cents an hour from the present 61 cents to 65 cents. The employees demand considerably more and hold out for certain adjustments of the hour schedules. The meetings voted for arbitration, selecting James H. Vahey, attorney for the men, as the labor representative on the arbitration board.

**FLOWER SHOW  
OPENED TODAY**  
Horticultural Hall Exhibit Is  
Free to Public

gus, lettuce, scarcely less beautiful in color and texture and almost equal in fragrance, form an exhibit of great beauty, open, free, to the public, at Horticultural Hall by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, until 9 o'clock this evening and from 1 to 9 p. m. tomorrow.

Thurlow's Sons Company of West Newbury. Twelve varieties of peonies, shown for the first time, are exhibited by F. H. Allison of Auburndale. They are remarkable for their symmetry and color—pure white and creamy pink. A. J. Fish of New Bedford, who has the largest collection of rambler roses in Massachusetts, exhibits some exquisite blossoms, including the sil-

Highest grade  
—crepes, radi  
—40-inch—

## LETTERS TO JURY DRAW \$250 FINES

The Massachusetts Supreme Court yesterday, in deciding the appeal of the former bankers from Judge Elias B. Bishop's decision ruled that "it is contempt of court to obstruct the normal and legal functions of the grand jury," and that the letters written by the defendants justified the conclusion that they were calculated to interfere with the proper administration of justice.

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*  
**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday; light variable winds.

In New England and New York the weather will be fair Saturday and probably Sunday with higher temperature. In the middle Atlantic states the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday without material change in temperature, except on the coast, where the weather will be warmer.

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	66	Kansas City	80
Atlantic City	68	Montreal	64
Boston	62	Nantucket	68
Buffalo	74	New Orleans	78
Calgary	48	New York	66
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	74
Chicago	82	Pittsburgh	68
Denver	54	Portland, Me.	62
Des Moines	76	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	56	San Francisco	54
Galveston	80	St. Louis	80
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	72
Helena	46	Washington	72
Jacksonville	76		

The arrest of Haled Mufti by the French is strongly resented by the Kemalists whose emissaries in Syria have spread the news of Kemal Pasha's eventual triumphant entry, following upon the peace with Greece. The Turks are massing troops on the Syrian frontiers despite the weak protesting note of the French, demanding the cessation of the hostile activities.

This conclusion is in accord with the ideas of the recent Indian articles written for *The Christian Science Monitor*.<sup>1</sup>

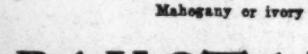
The chief criticism which emerged during the debate was the objection taken, especially by the Labor members, to Mr. Wood's statement that the Government probably would not be able to give the full assistance recommended by the Asquith commission. Chuter Ede, Labor member for Mitcham, Surrey, called £30,000 which the Government has temporarily authorized "niggardly," while W. Graham, Labor member for Edinburgh, declared the House must fight for the full £100,000 the commission had recommended for each university.

Tea Sets                      Water Sets  
Trays, Goblets, etc.

(Fourth Floor)

**High Grade Summer Blouses**  
**\$5, \$7.50, \$10**

## BOSTON



## 36-38 Chauncy Street

Mail orders given careful attention

**BOSTON**

The designs, of French inspiration, are unique in conception, artistic in execution, rich in coloring. There are small, medium and large effects, on white, black and colored grounds. The distinctive, exclusive styles are the creation of the foremost manufacturer of printed silk, and are protected by copyright.

Mandel Brothers—"famous for silks"—second floor



## MAYOR OF BOSTON AGAIN CRITICIZED

Commission Proposes New Method of Awards for Land Taken for Street Widening

Recommendations by the Boston Finance Commission that in future street widenings, the street commissioners have the demands of owners of land before taking their property and awarding it, and that thereafter no changes be made, leaving dissatisfied property owners an appeal to the courts, are today before the citizens of Boston for consideration.

The commission made the proposal in a report to Mayor James M. Curley, in which it accused him of increasing without warrant two awards for land takings in the Stuart Street widening. The commission charged that Mayor Curley increased the award of Samuel Lebowich from \$124,370 to \$160,000, and that of Job E. Gaskin from \$90,340 to \$125,089, "flagrantly disregarding the city's interests" in so doing.

In the same report the commission expostulated Nathan Matthews, formerly Mayor of Boston, from charges made against him by Mr. Curley. The commission says the Mayor never has offered evidence to prove any of the allegations he has made in regard to the transactions leading to the land takings in the Stuart Street widening. It adds:

"The Finance Commission believes that the opposition to giving the present administration the opportunity to carry out a comprehensive plan of street widening in the city is due, in some degree at least, to the unwarranted statements made by your honor since you took office in February, 1922, concerning the awards of damages in the Stuart Street widening, while at the same time your honor was approving enormous and unjustified increases in the unpaid awards, such increases aggregating approximately \$200,000, and allowing speculators who had bought awards practically at face value to receive later from the city increases from 28 per cent to 54 per cent over the awards."

Mayor Curley, in a subsequent message to the commission, said the commission's recommendation "that all owners of property taken, who refuse to accept the awards made by the street commissioners, be left to their remedy in court," "would, if followed in the case of the Stuart Street widening after the precedent established in the Nathan Matthews, Jr., settlement, have represented an increased cost to the city in the matter of the Stuart Street awards greatly in excess of the amounts expended. The settlement made in the Nathan Matthews, Jr., case established, as your commission is fully aware, a standard of values nearly 100 per cent in excess of assessment, and made it absolutely impossible to permit any settlement on a lower basis."

## CUTS IN RAIL RATES SEEN BY PRESIDENT IN HIS 'GROUP' PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment to compel men to work against their will, and do not think it desirable under any form of government."

I say this while recollecting my vote in the Senate in favor of the antitrust provision of the railroad act of 1920. That was not a provision denying men the right to strike. It was merely a requirement that before a man should strike or the employer should lock them out, both sides should submit their differences to a properly constituted and impartial tribunal, empowered to consider the facts, determine the merits, and make an award.

It was believed that in the vast majority of cases this procedure would prevent lockouts and strikes; and in view of the enormous loss to the carriers, to their employees, and to the public resulting from strikes, I profoundly regret that it should not have been possible to give the plan a fair trial. If human wisdom shall ever be capable of setting up such a tribunal as that, and of inspiring both sides of the controversy with complete confidence in it, we will have traveled a long way toward industrial peace.

**Backs Inland Waterways**  
Personally, I have confidence that the thing is possible. I believe so firmly in the underlying common sense of both organized industry and organized labor, and in the fairness toward both on the part of the great public on which both of them are finally dependent, that I believe at last it will be possible to arrive at settlement of industrial disputes in public services by such a method.

There is another highly important phase of the transportation problem very much worth our attention. I believe the use of our inland waterways offers the one sure way to reduced carrying charges on basic materials, heavy cargoes, and farm products.

The Federal Government has expended approximately \$1,180,610,000 on river and harbor improvement. The millions expended on inland waterways, on rivers and canals, have brought small returns because we have put them to no practical use. We have failed in co-ordinating service and have allowed the railroads to discourage every worth-while development.

I believe we should encourage our water service, we should encourage and enforce co-ordinated service, we should see to an equitable division of rates, and exact rate reductions whenever practicable to operate successfully under rate reductions.

I wish the railway leadership of the country to see the need of this employment of our water routes as an essential factor in perfected transportation, and join in aiding the feasible and the profitable. It is not alone as a means of popularized and efficient public service, but as a means of ending the peril of the city's interests."

## REPARATIONS PLAN TO BE WORKED OUT BY BUSINESS MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

French Ambassador in London, who has conveyed the French observations to the British Government.

They are considered to be of an informal character. It is hoped that nothing more will be required than a definition of the standpoint in this manner. Contradictory statements have been made and The Christian Science Monitor's representative is reluctant to assert that no document will be delivered. If the British Government requires, answers involved in the course of the discussion will be given final shape in a diplomatic instrument. The French would not refuse to meet this wish, but they do want to preserve a certain fidelity to the award. It is growing belief that an agreement will be reached.

I am informed that the French and Belgians will act together. There will be a separate talk through the ambassadors, but they will be in accord with each other. The Quai d'Orsay denies at last the rumors of Switzerland or the Netherlands acting as an intermediary for the purpose of arranging an armistice. Nevertheless, L'Intransigeant again suggests that demarches by neutrals have taken place several times. Whatever may be the truth of this, there is undoubtedly a growing belief that an armistice may be arranged.

## TEN HARVARD SENIORS WIN PHI BETA KEYS

An informal dinner to the last 10 seniors elected to the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held at the Union yesterday following the annual meeting. These were: Henry Peck, Theodore Morrison, Lynn Samuel Brown, Fall River; Edward R. Chase, Ware; Raymond S. Fanning, Chatham; Franklin S. Pollak, New York; Marion W. Self, Abilene, Tex.; Joseph S. Clark, Richard S. Gilbert and Leon Medoff, all of Philadelphia.

Judge Robert Grant was re-elected president at the business meeting. Prof. E. K. Rand '94, Cambridge, vice-president; Prof. W. G. Howard '94, Cambridge, secretary; R. H. Dana '94, treasurer. The following honorary members were elected: William E. Castle '93, professor of zoology; W. L. Mackenzie King, A. M. '98, Prime Minister of Canada; Robert L. O'Brien '91, editor; Ellery C. Stowell '98, professor of international law, American University.

It was voted to bring the membership up to 45 men during the coming year, instead of 40 as in the past.

**GOTHENBURG EXPOSITION PLANS**  
STOCKHOLM, June 21.—Ten thousand Americans are expected to attend the Gothenburg exposition during American week, June 29 to July 5. A special program of American games and exhibits interesting to Americans has been announced.

**Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats**  
CLEANED, BLOCKED AND BLEACHED  
HAND, the HATTER  
44 La Grange Street, Boston  
Rear of Hotel Touraine

## MAINE'S DRY LAWS TIGHTER THAN EVER

New Statutes Voted and Old Ones Strengthened as Lawmakers Defend Prohibition

AUGUSTA, Me., June 23 (Special).—Following the example of legislatures in other parts of the country which have revised state laws in support of the National dry laws, Maine's lawmakers ended this year's session with a dry record to be proud of. New laws have been voted and old ones strengthened. After July 1—the time set for the changes to take effect—the way of the rumrunner, smuggler, bootlegger and conspirator in this State will be harder than ever.

The changes and new statutes provide for jail terms, heavy fines, confiscation of property and seizure of liquor-carrying vehicles. Transportation laws have been changed to conform to the national prohibition act. The new and revised laws effect the individual who carries intoxicants on his person, the out-of-state liquor runner, the motorist who has the stuff in his car, the man who manufactures, sells or conspires to violate the statutes. All ends of the illicit traffic have been covered. No one will escape.

**Owner's Permission Needed**

One of the amendments reads: Any person who shall transport into this State or from place to place therein, contrary to law, any intoxicating liquor in any vehicle not a common carrier, without the consent in writing to such transportation signed by the owner thereof, and also by all parties to an agreement by which said vehicle is to remain the property of the seller until paid for, whether said agreement is or is called a note, lease, conditional sale, purchase or installment or by any other name, and also by all other persons who have any right, title and interest in said vehicle, shall be fined not less than \$500, and in addition thereto shall be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than two years, and in default of payment of fine and costs shall be imprisoned six months additional.

In explanation of this new law, it is said by the officials that not one in 20 of the cars seized is owned by the person operating it, clear of mortgage. After the officials make such seizures, the man holding the mortgage, or the owner, comes and says that he did not know the car was being used for illegal purposes, and sometimes he recovers the vehicle. Now, however, there is an added penalty if he does not have written permission of the owners and mortgagees.

Another law, an amendment to Section 24 of Chapter 128, provides for fines of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than three years, if two or more persons conspire and agree together to sell intoxicating liquor in this State.

**Change Effects Canada**  
Section 20 of Chapter 291 of the Maine statutes requires persons to transporting liquor within the State for any purpose, to have a federal permit for such transportation, and to produce it when requested by officers of the law. This applies to the motorist who has his car in his car for his own use, as well as anyone else. It hits the man with the half pint on his hip and applies to a gallon of cider as well as any other intoxicating beverage. The penalty is a fine of from \$300 to \$600, and a jail sentence of from three to six months.

The old Maine statutes aimed at transportation of liquor provided penalties for moving of liquor in the State, but only when such liquor was intended for use within Maine's borders. But Section 27 of Chapter 291 of the Revised Statutes now lacks the

## FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Inc. 1861  
6 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON  
Interest JULY 2  
Begins JULY 2

## WALK-OVER

And now—  
White Shoes



Never in our experience have we shown so many styles of attractive White Footwear. Materials—White Canvas, White Buck, White Kid. Prices \$6.50 to \$10.00.

**Walk-Over Shops**  
A. H. Howe & Sons  
170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St.  
2320 Washington St., Broadway

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## SHOE SHIPMENTS STILL INCREASING

Brockton Output for the Week Indicates Further Weakening of Strike

BROCKTON, Mass., June 23 (Special).—An increase in shoe shipments the past week of 2395 cases over the week previous is reported by freight and express offices of the city. A total of 8754 cases were sent out from Brockton, within 2395 cases of the high mark of 9035 cases the week of May 13, when the strike commenced.

The past week's increase is the biggest since the shoe workers began to return to the factories. Figures bear out the contention of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association that a majority of their help have returned work, and that their production is steadily approaching normal. Cancellation of contracts were numerous during the first few weeks of the strike, but manufacturers today are in a position to get out nearly their normal production, and are evading further cancellation.

The first week of the strike, shipments fell off 2788 cases, the second week 1789 cases, and third week 1356, a total decrease of 5933 cases. The fourth week of the strike saw a change for the better, with an increase in shipments of 610 cases, 759 the following week and 2295 cases the past week.

James O'Connell, secretary of the Joint Shoe Council composed of business agents and delegates of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, said today that rumors have reached him that groups of operators who have been engaged in revolt against the Boot and Shoe Workers Union have seriously considered acting on their own responsibility to call off the strike. "In behalf of the several local unions of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, I desire to say it will be necessary for those who, as groups, vote to return to work or, as individuals, to seek their old jobs shall act through their local unions in restoring themselves 'o good standing,' he said.

Friday night three arrests of strikers for disturbances at the Wall Dye & Daley Co., Inc., and Diamond Shoe Company were made by the police.

## LATIN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ENDS

Next Session of Students to Be Held in December

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 23 (Special).—At the closing session of the Latin-American Students' conference at the International Y. M. C. A. College last night, the work of the six days' meeting was summed up by conference officials and preparations begun for the next conference, to be held in this city next December. Raul d'Eos of Brazil was chosen to preside on that occasion.

A resolution was passed to be sent to all Latin-American governments,

**The Baby Shop**  
Dainty Lingerie, Mostly Hand-Made 45 Pieces for \$25.00  
These attractive sets include all the soft little garments required. An economy for busy mothers.  
Special Hand-Made Dresses, \$12.50  
Size 6 months to 1 year.  
It is so easy and satisfactory to order from our stock by mail. Write for our helpful Lingerie List.  
EVA DAVIS BLYTHE  
149 Tremont Street, Boston  
816 Lawrence Bldg. Beach 6025

**H. G. Laffee**  
Announces for Week of June 25  
Important Sale of Real Millinery  
MIDSUMMER HATS  
which can be found only at Laffee's  
Exclusive Styles in Silk and Wool KNITWEAR FROCKS  
A FEW ODD FROCKS OF THE HIGHER CLASS  
Charming Accounts Invited  
300 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

advising that greater care be taken in selecting students sent to the United States and in utilizing their services after they return to their respective countries. The number annually sent to the United States from Central America and South America is said to be between 400 and 500.

In an address last night, Dr. Ors Gonsales of Peru said the popular conception of the Latin-American woman as a mere ornament is false, having been emphatically discredited by the fact that Spain, which has largely molded the institutions of Latin America, produced in a single generation no fewer than 87 women who became internationally famous.

## ELECTRICIANS TO MEET JUNE 25

Swampscott Convention to Hear Charles P. Steinmetz

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 23 (Special).—More than 1300 leading electrical engineers, research men and inventors will gather here at the New Ocean House from all parts of America for the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, which opens Monday and continues through week. Among many important papers to be read is one by Charles P. Steinmetz of the General Electric Company. A feature of the convention will be exhibitions showing the progress in the field of electrical illumination.

Besides the strict business of the convention dealing with electrical affairs, the delegates will be entertained in various ways. A shoe style show will be a feature, the Nahant life saving crew will give an exhibition, and Francis Outmet will show the golfers how to make shots and putts. There will also be auto parties along the north and south shores, visits to the great electric plants in Lynn and other industrial concerns.

Registration of delegates starts Monday morning. In the afternoon there will be meetings of section and district delegates, and also group inspection trips to the General Electric Company plants at Lynn and West Lynn and automobile tours to Salem, Marblehead, and Boston. The evening's program includes a reception and meeting of delegates.

**NEW EQUIPMENT FOR B. & M.**  
MANCHESTER, N. H., June 23 (AP).—Authority today was given the Boston & Maine Railroad by the Public Service Commission to enter into an equipment trust agreement and issue certificates to the amount of \$2,115,000. It is the intention of the railroad management to purchase 16 Santa Fe type locomotives and 10 of the Pacific type. The plan is also to buy 200 refrigerating cars, 300 flat cars and 100 underframe ballast cars.

**La Patricia CORSET SHOPS**  
YOUR corset requirements may be adequately met by consulting our experienced corsetiers.  
La Patricia models—designed for the slender figure and for the woman of full proportion—assure comfort and a correct foundation for the womanly costume.  
Corsets \$5.00 Up  
Brassieres—which confine the diaphragm and do not "ride up"—have been created to complete in detail our helpings.  
Brassieres \$1.00 Up  
Mail Orders Carefully Filled  
MADAM LA PATRICIA CORSET  
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.  
61 West 53rd Street, New York

## MACMILLAN PARTY SAILING FOR ARCTIC

Reports of Voyage to Be Broadcast From Ship at Rate of 500 Words a Week

WISCARSETT, Me., June 23 (AP).—Capt. Donald B. MacMillan will sail late this afternoon in the 115-ton auxiliary schooner Bowdoin to resume his explorations in the Arctic. Work begun on the Baffin Land Expedition, from which he returned last September, will be continued in Ellesmere Land, northern Greenland. He expects to return in 15 months, but may be compelled to stay until the fall of 1925.

The party includes three who were on the previous trip. These are Ralph P. Robinson of Merrimack, Mass., chief assistant; Thomas J. McGuire of Briggs, N. F., mate, and Richard Goddard of Waltham, Mass., sent by Carnegie Institute to continue the observations in terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, which he began in Baffin land. The others are Donald H. Mix of Bristol, Conn., radio operator, sent by the American Radio Relay League, composed of 15,000 boy operators; W. F. Lewis of East Lynn, Mass., cook, and John Jaynes of Somerville, Mass., engineer.

Abram Broomfield, driver of Eskimo dogs, will be picked up at Jack Lanes' Bay, near Davis Inlet, Labrador, for his second trip on the schooner. The Bowdoin is expected to reach Etah about Aug. 30. At Cape Sabine the vessel will be allowed to freeze in for the winter, 660 miles from the North Pole.

The principal exploration will be a dog team trip over the ice cap of Ellesmere Land, 4000 feet high, and down the other side into Burckha Sound where his coal deposits which Captain MacMillan found in 1914 will be investigated.

Mr. Mix plans to broadcast 500 words a week for the American Radio Relay League, sending on a wave length of about 250 meters from WNP (Wireless North Pole).

**IDA R. GILL**  
Annuities of All Kinds  
INCOME BONDS  
a Specialty  
Write for detailed information.  
Room 235 200 Devonshire Street  
Congress 7599 Boston, Mass.

Just Received From China  
A Special Assortment of  
**MAH JONG SETS**  
Several styles at varying prices. This is your opportunity to obtain a genuine Chinese Mah Jong Set.

**UNIQUE WEDDING GIFTS**  
Quaint bits of Old World artistry, gifted with that guards the secret of a long life—art, east, west, north and south have contributed their share to this shop of "Unusual Things From Everywhere".  
And but few are costly. You may select here the uncommon gift you hoped to find at a low price you never expected to pay. Bring your gift list to this old shop which has no counterpart—not even in Gotham.

**Henry Lawrence Studios Inc.**  
40 La Grange Street, Boston  
Boston's Cosmopolitan Theatre  
Directly Behind Hotel Touraine

## Jordan Marsh Company

Store Hours Now 9 to 5—Store Open All Day Saturdays During June

Our Annual  
**June Clearance**  
Will Be Continued  
All Next Week

Every floor of this great store, both the Main Building and the Annex, is represented in this stock-clearing event.

The offerings include odd lots, incomplete assortments, styles not to be reordered, broken lots and single pieces.

Over One Thousand Lots  
At Marked Down Prices

## R.H. White Co.

BOSTON  
Mail Orders Filled—Boston 8 Telephone Orders Filled—Beach 3100

Going Away for the Summer? Have You Plenty of

"White Star Brand"

## Silk Stockings

For Summer Dances For Afternoons at the Country Club  
For Mornings in the Car

The correct styles and shades for every time of day, for every Summer activity, for all your Summer costumes.

**Women's Pure Silk Stockings, \$1.50 pr.**

Full-fashioned lisle foot, seamed-back leg, lisle garter top. Black, white, African, brown and navy.

**Ingrain Silk "Pointex" Heel Stockings, \$2.50 pr.**

Mercerized lisle garter top, sole, toe and extra spliced heel. Black, white and brown.

**Lace Clocked Stockings, \$2.95 pr.**

All silk, or silk with lisle garter top, sole and toe. Black, white, gray, otter, cinnamon or caramel.

**White Silk Stockings**

Plain, embroidered, lace fronts or open clocks.

Street Floor



# TWILIGHT TALES

## Life on the Top Fence Rail

WALKING fences seems to have gone out of style. With "kiddle cars," velocipedes, roller skates and electric engines, the modern child finds no time for the simple joy of walking the top rail of a fence. Now let me tell you that he misses a great deal of fun.

Twenty years ago, this was a most popular game for children. Every-one walked fences. If he had no fence of his own, he borrowed his neighbor's. There was something thrilling about placing your bare feet just so, along the sun-warmed wood, and using your arms for balancers.

All around my father's farm, there ran a fence—a good and worthy fence with three rails and the top rail laid flatwise. The fence was large and it took forty minutes to make the whole circle, that is, on the fence post. This was called by us children, The Journey.

If we had a free afternoon ahead of us, with no chores to do, we made little bundles with red bandanna handkerchiefs, tied on the end of sticks to carry over our shoulders. In each bundle were three cookies and a book to read at our favorite stopping place. Richard always took "Robinson Crusoe," Jimmy took "Ivanhoe," Hannah took "Alice in Wonderland" and I, "Andersen's Fairy Tales."

The rules for The Journey were—strictly barefoot, one stop-over and that only the length of three cookies, no holding on to bushes. If anyone fell off, he must go back to the barnyard and begin all over again. On no account must so much as a toe be set on the ground, and if it were necessary to pass your brother or sister,

fair warning must be given so that he might cling to a fence post.

The Journey started in the barnyard and went along dully for several minutes by the cow pasture. Then, suddenly, we were in the orchard. Hannah took her stop-over here and climbed to the top of an old blossom tree that grew against the fence. Then there was an obstacle. The lilac bushes that leaned quite over the fence must be crawled past on all fours. The three precious cookies usually got mashed in the process.

Next The Journey went through the brook where the willows grew, and it was on the limb of one of these that I took my stop-over to read and nibble cookies. After that, there were several interesting things—the fence post where the swallow had her nest, the horse chestnut tree that sometimes dropped nuts on your head as you passed, and the hornets' nest.

Then there was the daisy field to go through. A hot stretch, but, for some reason, Richard stopped off here. The worst obstacle came next—the holly bush. We had to go through this for her hair was long. Then came the stretch where we had to step carefully over hundreds of caterpillars. I disliked this bit and usually fell off after.

After that, there was the forest. Jimmy read there, in the cool shade of tall trees. Then past the hay field and the bee hives and The Journey was over. We sat along the top rail, bare feet dangling, and talked of the risks we had taken; our pleasure when Blossom, the cow, licked our toes in passing; how the swallow had stayed in such sense, while we were on the top and all the joys and thrills of life on the top fence rail.

## FORCED VACCINATION INAPPOSITE TO FREEDOM, SAYS DR. PADEFORD

Compulsory Practice in Democracy Is Unsound, He Tells Rockefeller Foundation Head

Declaring that "compulsory vaccination is utterly incompatible with freedom," Dr. F. Mason Padeford, president of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., in an open letter to Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, sets forth the issue of vaccination both in its fundamental aspects and its medical significance. In his letter, which is in answer to vaccination, Dr. Padeford says:

I am sure you could not have realized how naïvely anti-American would seem to our citizens generally the statement you made relative to "autocratic Germany before the war." In the hortatory portion of your forthcoming Review of the Rockefeller Foundation activities for 1922, which you have recently furnished to the press.

Paraphrasing in blunt terms, but with no distortion of meaning, your statement would read about as follows:

"A democracy like the United States is all right in theory, but for the practical purpose of getting all the people vaccinated, whether they like to be or not, give me the hard-boiled thoroughness of autocratic Germany before the war."

Compulsion in Democracy Unsound. You have evidently reached the conclusion that compulsory vaccination cannot be thoroughly carried out in a democracy. If this be your conclusion, it is sound. At once the question arises, should we abandon our democratic form of government and our traditional personal independence, or should we abandon as hopeless the effort to make vaccination universally compulsory?

There can be no doubt that the atmosphere of autocracy, in which the common people cringe to absolute authority, is requisite for the full development of the Jennerian ideal of universal compulsory vaccination, an ideal which is naturally hateful to liberty-loving people everywhere.

Nowhere on earth can compulsory vaccination be carried out to the extent its advocates desire except under autocratic rule.

Indeed compulsory vaccination is utterly incompatible with freedom, even with that irreducible minimum of freedom which must be preserved, if our cherished American ideal of democracy is not to give place to autocracy in some form. This fact alone should be enough to condemn compulsory vaccination—the fact that compulsory vaccination cannot be carried out to the extent deemed necessary to accomplish the results hoped for, unless we scrap our American ideals of government.

Being at the head of an organization of vast resources, and having the influence of the founder's name, it is not surprising that you should earnestly yearn for the autocratic power to enforce your plans.

Sincere, but Mistaken. From your point of view, I can understand that it must be extremely tantalizing to you to see, in your mind's eye, 100,000,000 heedless, care-free, happy-go-lucky people like the inhabitants of the United States, neglecting vaccination, when, if you only had the power, you might impose upon them the Jennerian scar which you no doubt consider a priceless boon.

The sincerity of those who have the idea that their conventional belief in vaccination and inoculation should be law to the rest of the people, cannot be questioned, any more than the sincerity of the leaders of the Holy Inquisition can be questioned. To be sincere in purpose, but mistaken in policy, is not uncommon.

You accuse anti-vaccination societies of misrepresentation. Misrepresentation in the form of exaggeration, is a very human weakness, from which few controversialists are exempt. Even you fall into this error unintentionally no doubt. In your report of the Rockefeller Foundation activities above referred to, you say:

"In autocratic Germany before the war, thanks to a strict enforcement of vaccination, smallpox was almost unknown. In the United States, on the

other hand, the disease is widely diffused."

An ounce of indigo sifted into the waters of the Hudson River at Albany might truthfully be said to be widely diffused, by the time those waters had mingled with the waves of the ocean.

In accurate sense, only, could smallpox accurately be said to be "widely diffused" in the United States.

You will recall the opening sentence of the article on smallpox in the last published mortality statistics of the United States Census Bureau, that for 1920, which says:

"There have for many years been smallpox been an important cause of death in this country."

May I, without implication of disrespect to you, treat this communication as an open letter?

## CIRCUS ANIMAL ACTS ENTERTAIN CHILDREN

More than ever has Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Shirts reaped upon their four-footed artists the brunt of making the big entertainment so well worth while. This year in Boston it is remarked time and again: "Why, the animals do half of the acting," and they do. From the "Proud Fluffy," trained horses, to the "Seven Terribles," lions and tigers, the mammoth circus entertainment depends upon the four-footers.

The huge elephants do their acts this year better than ever and the trainers say that the extent to which these pachyderms can be trained and taught has not been reached yet. The seals are exhibiting their post-graduate courses of instruction, too, and these ungainly creatures with flapper proved to Boston showgoers this year that what a seal cannot learn and do, few other animals are capable of mastering.

This afternoon flocked to the circus this afternoon in larger numbers than ever for they had been awaiting just the conditions which prevailed today so whole families were in evidence at the last matinee the Ringlings will give in Boston this year.

Nowhere on earth can compulsory vaccination be carried out to the extent its advocates desire except under autocratic rule.

## SALE OF TWO STOCKS FORBIDDEN IN STATE

On the ground that they have failed to file information required under the Massachusetts blue-sky law for the protection of investors from exploitation by unscrupulous promoters, the State Department of Public Utilities yesterday issued findings prohibiting the sale in this State of the securities of the Service Oil Company of New Jersey and the National Life Preserver Suit Company of New York.

The securities of the preserver company were being sold by the United States Service, Inc., which concern is before the department on a complaint against sale of the securities of the Great Northern Steamship Company. Among the indictments offered by the steamship company, the largest of which is lower transoceanic rates, was the fact that the vessel would be equipped with new life preserver suits.

The department also handed down a finding revoking its ruling against the Quincy Service Station Consolidated Company. This concern, the department states, has furnished the information it failed to provide originally.

Although hopes are still entertained that arbitration of the telephone operators' demands may be brought about within the next 24 hours, Julia S. O'Connor, president of the operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, says that the locals affiliated with the A. F. of L. will walk out Tuesday morning at 7, and will fight to the finish for recognition of their demands for better wages and a shorter work day. Miss O'Connor says that she expects a speedy victory, and possibly a strike of only two days duration.

Officials of the operator's department say they have received several reports that girls in Boston exchanges were being called from their switchboards by company officers, and pressure was being brought upon them individually to sign a statement promising not to go out on strike, thus impairing telephone service. The company, the union officials say, is already using student operators to handle calls in the large exchanges.

Edward Fisher, chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration told newspaper men this morning that the board has offered its services, that both sides have stated that they welcome investigation of the facts, and that neither side has yet indicated a desire to accept the services of the board.

## OPERATORS' CHIEF FIRM FOR STRIKE

Hopes Are Still Entertained for Arbitration in Telephone Workers' Controversy

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E. Leroy Sweetser, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, said that two or three propositions for possible settlement have been made by the board. In fairness to both sides, however, he said, and in the interest of solution, he declined to reveal these proposals.

Mr. Sweetser pointed out that Sunday is an important day with respect to possible settlement, adding that the board is now awaiting answer to its proposition.

A statement issued by G. H. Dresser, general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, reads in part:

"All I care to say just now is that we intend to maintain service to the public and believe we can do it."

## LOUISIANA BULL FIGHT DRAWS BAXTER FIRE

AUGUSTA, Me., June 23 (AP)—Gov. P. B. Baxter sent a telegraphic appeal today to Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana to exercise his authority to stop a series of bull fights, which he has been informed are scheduled to be held in New Orleans in the near future.

"Nothing can be more degrading or loathsome," he telegraphed, "than a bull fight, and those who witness it soon become demoralized. I cannot believe that any state government would permit such barbarity."

HILLSIDE SCHOOL GRADUATION. Hillside School will graduate 10 students at the exercises in the Grove at Greenwich Village, Mass., next Friday. A special service for the school will be held Sunday, July 1, in the Greenwich Congregational Church.

Ask to See The Rockwell Line of High Grade Silver Deposited Glass and Lenox China The Rockwell Silver Co. MERIDEN, CONN.

## THE COLONNADE LUNCH SITUATED WHERE NEW YORKERS DO NOT LIVE—BUT LUNCH

THE Colonnade Company for the past twelve years has been serving home food to business people near their places of business. And now that a branch has been opened in New York—where could there be a better location than Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street! And where could home cooking be more appreciated?

The Colonnade Lunch is a commodious and unusual sort of cafeteria, where the quality of the food is of first importance. Self service is the very minimum of effort. The atmosphere is pleasant, the employees courteous—and the cooking is certainly different. Fancy a cafeteria where real housewives follow priced recipes that call liberally for eggs and butter! And the food—including pies and cakes—is prepared on the premises.

THE COLONNADE LUNCH AT 1314 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY Between 34th and 35th Streets

OTHER COLONNADE BRANCHES AT BUFFALO ROCHESTER NEWARK PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI CLEVELAND DETROIT LOUISVILLE

## MANDATES' SUCCESS DECLARED DEPENDENT ON ALL NATIONS

Responsibility Is World-Wide and Mandatories Must Be Sincere, Asserts Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews

"The Mandatory System After the World War" was the thesis upon which the Ph. D. degree in international law and diplomacy was granted to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston by Radcliffe College on Wednesday.

Mrs. Andrews, who is known for her international work along educational lines and her activities in behalf of world justice and world peace, is now on her way as

the published war aims and peace proposals of the World War to the close of the third meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations. The thesis contains official texts, letters, notes and treaties, several of which were obtained by the author while attending the Peace Conference at Paris. Through the librarian of the League of Nations, the author has had access to the complete set of publications



Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews Boston Educational Worker, Whose Thesis on "The Mandatory System After the World War" Won Her the Title of Doctor of Philosophy

delegate to the World Conference on Education, to be held in San Francisco, Cal., from June 29 to July 6. She is to speak at meetings of the National Education Association and the American School Citizenship League—the latter to be held in connection with the world conference.

From them she will go to Portland, Ore., for the annual convention of the American Association of University Women, July 18 to 21. As president of the Boston branch she is to preside over the branch conference section. It was through Mrs. Andrews that the first call for a world conference on education was made. The time was set for September, 1914, at The Hague. The World War prevented it, but the idea is now to find expression in San Francisco.

Access to League Records. Mrs. Andrews' thesis gives a consecutive account of the inception, adoption and operation of the mandatory system from the first statements issued by the League pertaining to mandates.

Besides this consecutive account of the mandatory system, covering the period mentioned, the author has discussed rather fully the historical basis of the system under five groupings: Suffering, Protectorates, Non-Christian States, the Central American States, and the Philippine Islands. The study presented instances of political practice which contain features similar to those in the terms of the mandates, although used under different conditions and with different intent. The ideas, however, such as freedom of conscience and religious liberty, have been historically registered. The study disclosed that under the Organic Act, passed for the Philippine Islands by Act of Congress, Aug. 29, 1916, this dependency parallels more closely than other cases cited the position of the territory under Class A mandates, while the survey produced no instance where the primary object of the vessel, the protect-

ing state or group of states was to govern for the welfare of the inhabitants, the nearest approach to this being Cuba.

The author discussed the question of sovereign rights in mandated territories, and opinions were cited on this subject. With respect to sovereignty, the conclusion of the thesis is as follows: Sovereignty over the mandated territories resides in the principal allied and associated powers. In the case of the B and C mandates, the sovereignty is retained until those powers renounce their title to the territories which they received by Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles; in the case of the A mandates, by Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles, until the territories are "able to stand alone." The situation is explained further: Sovereignty over certain territories has been transferred by treaty to the principal allied and associated powers. These powers have conveyed on certain states the power to govern those territories, but under restriction. The states must govern according to the conditions laid down by the principal allied and associated powers in Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles, and also according to rules, aimed to carry out in detail the provisions of Article 22, which the mandatory may make for itself, but subject to the approval of the League of Nations, which in turn receives its authority from the principal allied and associated powers.

## League Is Careful

The mandatory will govern on behalf of the League of Nations, and will render an annual report to that body. Both the mandatory, then, and League of Nations receive their authority from the principal allied and associated powers. At the same time, however, the mandatory is subject to restrictions from a state (United States) outside the League of Nations, which shares in the sovereignty of the mandated territories, and which took part in the allocation of the C and B mandates. The mandatory powers have accepted the restriction as far as concerns the islands north of the equator, the African mandates and Syria and Palestine, although no acknowledgment of this right to intervene in the determination of the rules under which the mandated territory is to be governed or in the actual administration of the territory has as yet been made with regard to the islands south of the equator or to Mesopotamia (Iraq).

Some of the principal criticisms of the mandatory system are recorded, most of which are lacking in the comprehension of the intent of the system. Instances are given which show a tendency to extend the ideas of the system to other areas of backward and dependent peoples.

The conclusion is given that the success of the mandatory system depends on the sincerity with which the mandataries fulfill their obligations. The writer points out the importance of public opinion, and says that the care with which the League of Nations has published and circulated the various letters and memorials which have been submitted to it by such organizations as the League of Nations Union, the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, the Native Races and the Liqueur Traffic United Committee, the Palestinian Arab Congress, etc., shows a respectful response to public opinion.

The writer emphasizes that the responsibility for good administration in mandated territories is shared not only by the principal allied and associated powers, the mandataries, and the League of Nations, but by the general public in all countries. The words with which the writer summed up the appraisal of the system, as spoken by Reginald Berkeley, are as follows: "What has been achieved is the universal recognition of the duty of the civilized races to their uncivilized or less civilized brothers; and this marks a notable advance in the political development of the world."

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## MR. MEIKLEJOHN DECLINES OFFER

University of Oklahoma Too Large, He Thinks—Will Write on Theories

AMHERST, Mass., June 23 (Special)—Alexander Meiklejohn has refused the presidency of the University of Oklahoma. He received a telegram yesterday from C. J. Wrightman, president of the board of regents of the university, inviting him to consider the position, and assuring him of absolute freedom from political interference and of good faculty conditions. Mr. Meiklejohn replied that he felt he was not suited to the position. The University of Oklahoma expects 5000 students in the fall, he explained, and he feels that the educational venture he was working on at Amherst is more readily adapted to a small college. The mechanical administration of a large university would demand so much from him that he would not have liberty to work with the curriculum and the teaching which are, to him, the essential tasks of college administration.

## Many Offers to Write

He has many offers to write and lecture, and is preparing to do some writing. He has no intention of doing any lecturing. "This isn't a calamity," he said, as he sat on his front steps and talked informally of the events of the last week and his plans for the future. "It is an opportunity if we are up to it. I have found no trace of depression in any of my young friends who have talked things over with me. Now if we can take this opportunity and use it as it ought to be used, it will be a great thing for the cause of liberal education. The only thing to do is to keep on starting new things. That's the educational job. New ventures in education will spring up and be more successful than the old."

## No Degrees Lost

The seniors who refused their diplomas did not by that act lose their degrees. The vote of the trustees to confer degrees actually did confer them, in the view of the college.

One father is known to have asked Harvard Law School whether his son would be admitted without the rejected diploma. He was informed that under the circumstances he would. Inquiries of other universities are said to have yielded the same answer.

## BOY SCOUT CAMP EXPECTS BIG SEASON

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23 (Special)—Sixty scout leaders and camp organizers have moved into Camp Yawgoog, the Boy Scout summer camp of Greater Providence council, 40 miles from this city, and have begun to get it ready for the season. J. Harold Williams, scout commissioner, says Yawgoog will have its biggest year this year, both in point of attendance and in the scope of scout work.

It is expected that over 1000 boys will have vacations under scout leadership at Yawgoog from two weeks to the entire season's length. One of the new features will be a broad reforesting program. A camp newspaper will be published with a scout staff.

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Every piece is priced-marked, so that if one wants to buy the entire room—as one woman did—one may quickly figure its cost. And its cost is surprisingly low.

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## "CABINET" OF THREE URGED FOR ALASKA

President's Party to Study Plan  
for Subsecretaries of Com-  
merce, Interior, Agriculture

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, June 22—President  
Harding's expedition to Alaska has  
two main objectives:

1. To evolve order out of the appar-  
ent chaos now prevailing in its  
administrative system.

2. To "sell" Alaska to the Ameri-  
can people in the sense of advertising  
the Territory's immense economic  
value to the Nation.

The President realizes that Alaska  
cannot begin to realize its latent pos-  
sibilities until its governmental sys-  
tem has been reconstructed. To that  
end Mr. Harding is taking with him  
the three members of the Cabinet, in  
whose departments the Territory's  
affairs now mainly are centered.  
These are Herbert Hoover, Secretary  
of Commerce; Hubert Work, Secre-  
tary of the Interior, and Henry C.  
Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Bygone congresses have had laid  
before them a plan which now may  
be revived. It involves the appoint-  
ment of three assistant secretaries of  
the executive departments above men-  
tioned, who shall devote their entire  
time to Alaskan business. They  
would reside in Alaska for the major  
portion of the year, and, while there,  
serve as a sort of cabinet for the  
Governor of the Territory. Such  
months as they were not at Juneau,  
the capital, they would function in  
Washington at the departments of  
which they were subchiefs. Thus,  
there would be maintained a direct,  
centralized supervision of Alaskan  
affairs, both in the Territory and in  
the United States, such as there has  
never been before.

### Reorganization Held Urgent

This arrangement has not been de-  
cided upon. Like many others, it is  
merely a proposal. Whether it is  
feasible, or whether it is the best  
method that can be adopted, will not  
be determined until the President and  
the Cabinet officers in question have  
looked over Alaska with their own  
eyes. There is, at the outset of their  
journey of investigation, only one cer-  
tainty: That is, that the need for  
sweeping reorganization is urgent, and  
that something to take the place of  
the present disorganization and over-  
organization no longer can be post-  
poned.

One feature of Alaska that has not  
been stressed, but into which the  
President's party is going to look  
carefully, is the Territory's future as  
a source of food supply for the United  
States. Some authorities consider it  
well within the range of possibilities  
that reindeer can be raised in Alaska  
on a scale sufficient to develop a great  
packing industry there and supply  
large sections of the United States  
with meat.

Instead of the 250,000 reindeer now  
maintained under federal supervision,  
there seems no sound reason why  
there shouldn't be 5,000,000, with a  
corresponding increase in the meat  
supply derived from them. The  
salmon industry of Alaska is also  
capable of wide expansion. Already  
\$50,000,000 is invested in salmon can-  
neries. There is a new system of con-  
trol necessary in the salmon trade, to  
prevent "over-fishing." The salmon  
fisheries at present not only are not  
conducted economically or scientifi-  
cally, but actually are being destroyed.

### Pulp Industry

Apart from foodstuffs, possibly the  
greatest potential asset of Alaska,  
from the standpoint of economic de-  
velopment, is the pulp industry. Growth  
of that trade hitherto has  
been restricted by the "stumpage"  
policy that has been pursued by the  
United States Government. The re-  
sult has been that the industry is  
mainly in the hands of Americans  
operating under more favorable condi-  
tions on the Canadian side of the  
Alaskan border, which is dotted with  
large pulp mills. With a broader-  
guage forestry policy in Alaska, au-  
thorities are confident that American  
capital now invested in Canadian pulp  
mills promptly will be invested in  
Alaska.

The vast territory obtained from  
Russia in 1867 for a mere song has  
never recovered fully from the "black  
eye" it received from the Ballinger-  
Pinchot squabble during the Taft Ad-  
ministration in 1909. Ever since that  
bitter battle of conservation politics,  
the banks and moneyed interests of  
the United States have labored under  
the belief that Uncle Sam's hand in  
Alaska is raised against capital. It is  
the Harding Administration's task,  
and its immediate intention, to remove  
that misapprehension while fully con-  
serving the Nation's interest. There  
was a recrudescence of enthusiasm for  
Alaska during Franklin K. Lane's Sec-  
retaryship of the Interior, but the  
World War came along, diverted  
popular interest in the Territory,  
lured thousands of its few white men  
away to the battlefields, and matters  
went from bad to worse.

When Scott C. Bone, Governor of  
Alaska, was in Washington in 1922,  
he laid the foundations for the visit  
President Harding has now embarked  
upon. Mr. Bone is a super-enthusiast  
on the Territory's possibilities, pro-  
vided it can be rescued from bureau-  
cratic clutches. "Alaska's troubles  
are three," Mr. Bone said to this  
writer in Washington a year ago, "and  
the seat of them is right here, not up  
there. They are the ignorance and  
the indifference of the American  
people toward their richest territorial  
possession; the tangled and twisted  
system under which it is governed;  
and the shyness of capital. There  
are other reasons why Alaska has not  
prospered, but these are the main  
ones. Deal with them, and the territory  
will have a new birth."

**DUTCH PREPARE QUEEN'S GIFT**  
THE HAGUE, June 5 (Special Corre-  
spondence)—The "land of Rembrandt"  
will show its present-day artistic capac-  
ities in an unusual way at the coming  
festivities to commemorate the Queen's  
reign of 25 years. Money is being col-

lected all over the country for a gift  
to the Queen. Part of this sum will  
be used for the restoration of the choir  
of the Nieuwe Kerk at Delft, where the  
tombs of the Oranges are situated. An-  
other part will be allocated to give 100  
Dutch artists the opportunity of pro-  
ducing pictures of the most conspicu-  
ous sights of Holland, including build-  
ings, landscapes, villages, and towns.  
These pictures will be collected in large  
portfolios and will be presented to the  
Queen, forming an essentially national  
gift, because they will represent pres-  
ent-day Holland from an artistic stand-  
point. Thus a work of permanent value  
and beauty will be created.

## BRITISH DISAPPOINTED OVER FRENCH ACTION REGARDING HUNGARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1—British financial  
observers as well as League of Na-  
tions supporters are concerned at the  
setback to Hungarian recovery which  
is foreseen as a result of the recent  
decision of the Reparations Commis-

sion in rejecting Hungary's appeal for  
the suspension of reparation claims  
against it. France and Serbia voted  
against the Hungarian appeal, and  
Great Britain and Italy voted for it.  
The president of the commission, a  
Frenchman, thereupon cast the decid-  
ing vote in with those of France and  
Serbia.

British League of Nations support-  
ers, financial and commercial repre-  
sentatives and even the treasury had  
been hopefully expecting the applica-  
tion to Hungary under the League of

Nations' auspices of the form of finan-  
cial relief which is producing such  
satisfactory results in the case of  
Austria. Stanley Baldwin, the Premier,  
indicated his opinion when he said  
in a public speech that he hoped a  
scheme on the Austrian model would  
soon be applied to Hungary and inti-  
mated that Great Britain was prepared  
to assist financially.

The action of France, however, is  
now considered to have wrecked that  
prospect and necessitated its inde-

finite postponement under the control of  
the Reparations Commission. The  
course of events is interpreted here  
as due to French fear that any leni-  
ency in regard to Hungarian repara-  
tions might constitute an embarrassing  
precedent in the path of further pro-  
cession of the "Ruhr adventure." Ap-  
prehensions are expressed in well-  
informed British circles that the pres-  
ent Hungarian Government, which is  
regarded as of more than average  
intelligence and public spirit, may be  
forced to resign.

## ITALIANS TO EXPLOIT ALBANIAN REGION

By Special Cable

ROME, June 22—A contract has re-  
cently signed between the Albanian  
Government and a group of Italian in-  
dustrialists, by which the former  
grants the exploitation of an area of  
184,000 hectares in the Province of  
Mussolinia, comprising over 100 vil-  
lages. The territory is very fertile  
and is capable of producing 4,000,000  
hundredweights of wheat per year.

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Smaller, but equally important adjuncts to the costume; such as hats, gloves,  
pumps, hosiery and parasols, include many novel effects and combinations

## Cool Draperies

for the country or city residence, are shown on the  
Fourth Floor

White Marquisette, Scrim and Muslin Curtains, in  
plain or novelty styles; and Madras Curtains in  
new color-combinations, offer a wide choice of  
selection

There is also an interesting assortment of fabrics  
for bungalow or Summer-cottage windows re-  
quiring curtains shorter than the usual lengths

## Cool Floor Coverings

are essential to Summer comfort, not only in the  
country house, but also in the city home,  
as a seasonable substitute for  
heavy wool rugs

The Department on the Fifth Floor is showing a  
large and varied assortment of light-weight Floor  
Coverings, in restful designs and colorings to har-  
monize with warm-weather furnishings

## For Monday

### Women's

## Knitted Sportswear

(principally Dresses and Suits)

presenting a variety of smart models in the  
season's popular colors

at the greatly reduced prices of  
\$12.50, 25.00 & 35.00

The increasing vogue of Knitted Apparel for Sum-  
mer sports and travel wear makes this offering  
especially opportune for vacationists

(Second Floor)

## For Monday

### Women's and Misses'

## Bathing Costumes

comprising chic models of black satin and im-  
ported Swiss taffeta, specially priced at

\$11.75

### Wool Jersey Swimming Suits

In sizes for Women . . . . . \$6.90  
In sizes for Misses . . . . . 4.90

### Bandannas, Caps and Shoes

are moderately priced in the regular stock

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The Department for Catalogue and Folder Merchandise (on the Sixth Floor), is showing  
new assortments of Summer Apparel and other Seasonable Merchandise,  
all at very special prices



## YALE OARSMANSHIP PROVES FAR SUPERIOR TO HARVARD'S

Elis Win Varsity, Junior Varsity and Freshman Races by Wide Margins in Big Regatta

HARVARD-YALE RACES FOR 1923	
Varsity Eight	
Yale	22m. 10s.
Harvard	27m. 30s.
Junior Varsity	
Yale	10m. 10s.
Harvard	12m. 20s.
Combination Eight	
Yale	10m. 20s.
Harvard	12m. 20s.
Graduate Eight	
Yale	2m. 35s.
Harvard	3m. 10s.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23 (Special).—The complete rehabilitation of Yale and the humiliation of Harvard together represent the aftermath of the Harvard-Yale regatta, which was contested on the Thames River here yesterday. It was a thoroughly clean sweep for Yale, an impressive triumph in every one of the three major races, freshman, junior varsity, and varsity.

Today Yale finds itself well up toward the pinnacle of American college rowing, and many are willing to express the belief that could the Elis start against the field at Poughkeepsie next week they could sweep aside all doubt as to their complete supremacy. This is rather a presumptuous statement, for the strength of the United States Naval Academy and University of Washington eights have never been tested by Yale, and those two great rowing powers must always be conjured with in determining champions. Be that as it may, there were plenty of voices shouting "American champions! American champions!" around the gathering places here last night, and the cry was echoed in New Haven and carried into every recess where there was a Yale man today.

Whether or not Yale can claim such a title, it is noteworthy at least that Yale has performed a notable and exceedingly brilliant feat in climbing from almost the very bottom to well up toward the top of the rowing ladder, all in the space of one year. One person gets practically all of the credit for the spectacular revolution in Yale rowing. That man is Edward O. Leader, whom Yale obtained from the University of Washington last fall, after he had made a fine record on the Pacific coast, particularly in finishing a good second to the great Navy crew in the Poughkeepsie regatta last year. Leader stepped right into the problem at New Haven, handled it masterfully, and turned out champion crews almost solely by his own genius. He is certainly one of the great coaches of the land. It is unfair to hand a man any great laurels until he has set down record over a period of years, such as in the cases of men like C. E. Courtney and J. A. Ten Eyck; but Leader has already started with such a brilliant performance that he is practically assured of very high ranking among that select circle of remarkable rowing mentors. Hundreds of coaches come and go, and only once in a decade or more does one come forward who can claim lasting fame. If such a one has been produced in this decade, he is certainly none other than Leader. Richard Glendon, who brought the Navy so prominently to the fore, may be said to belong to an older generation, already "made."

Quite in contrast to the marvelous performance with Yale is the dismal crash—really just "another crash"—at Harvard. F. J. Muller of Philadelphia has had virtually the same trial at Cambridge as Leader has had at New Haven. But Muller didn't get to compare him with the great Leader; but it remains a fact that Muller failed to produce a crew which could even seriously challenge the Blue. The whole year at Harvard is another failure, as it has been for many years now that the rowing people at Cambridge might well be expected to ruffle up and demand a complete revolution and some rational installations. The system in vogue at Cambridge will never produce winning crews. There were five or six coaches this past year all working on different branches, every one with his own stroke. Muller had no co-operation and enjoyed little harmony. He took a group of men who had learned to row under three or four different systems and tried to teach them a uniform system in them. He really didn't get down to anything definite until he got to Red Top, and then it was too late to attain a speed to match Yale. Even if Muller had won, he would have been faced next fall with the necessity of taking over the freshman oarsmen and teaching them his stroke all over again, after they had learned one system under H. H. Haines. Such a system could never hope to accomplish anything. Leader knew what he wanted when he heard the call of Yale and he demanded that he be tars and the last authority. He swept the old régime and the last authority. He swept the old régime and the last authority. He swept the old régime and the last authority.

But there is another item which very few of the thousands who witnessed the parades on the Thames yesterday were aware of. That is the matter of training and condition. Leader is of the "slave-driving" school, and when his men were called upon to row a tough race yesterday, they were in perfect condition to do it. Proper attention to the training table has never been given in recent years at Harvard, and even Muller may be said to have slipped up in this respect. Harvard must now install a vigorous, active, rational rowing system if the Crimson will continue to lose as in the past. Harvard must forget petty personalities, clean out the cobwebs, and perhaps even get rid of some of the surplus "cooks." Rowing is the biggest sport in Harvard University, in point of number of men participating; but it is probably the most consistently unsuccessful sport there also. Harvard rightly still believes that the greatest value in rowing lies in the individual pleasures which hundreds of students gain from it; but there are a great many who would like to see that attractive feature combined with an occasional victory. Harvard has not won a rowing race for so long that the Crimson hardly remembers the flavor of victory. Any coach who can come to Cambridge and win at least one of

## Has Fine Record as College Crew Coach



Edward O. Leader, the former University of Washington rowing coach, who has done splendid work with the Yale University oarsmen this collegiate year.

displayed commendable grit. They came out to the line facing the recollection of defeats which their colleagues had met with in the morning races. They had all along been looked upon as outclassed, until a week or so before the race, when they seemed to take on new vigor and appeared for a time to have an even chance. But when Harvard was so completely crushed in the freshman and junior varsity races, the inevitable was visualized. And so it was that the Crimson varsity went out to the line. The Crimson really got the jump on Yale at the start, and there was new enthusiasm in the Harvard supporters on the observation train. Harvard swept out into a pretty looking stroke at 37 beats to the minute, while Yale rowed her now famous short and powerful stroke at a slightly lower beat. There was very little to choose between the two crews over the first half mile, but immediately after these first flags were passed, the nose of the Blue shell began to creep out into the lead. At the three-quarter mile mark Yale had nearly half length lead, and at the mile had scarcely increased this, so that the crowd still looked for the real race that they had been hoping for but which in the morning seemed so hopeless. Then Yale began again. In the next quarter of a mile the Blue opened their lead to a full length, and held this to the mile and a half point. Here Yale was rowing a 32 and Harvard a 33. There was little change from here on to the two-mile mark, half way, where, however, Yale had begun to open up water, dropping still lower, to a 31 stroke, while Harvard came down to a 32.

It may be said that the real race was in the first two miles, for after that Harvard cracked. It may be recalled that the warning was given that Harvard rowed a short, vicious stroke; that vicious strokes required the expenditure of great energy; and this stroke yesterday took all Harvard had at the two-mile mark. At the two and one-half point Yale had opened up a full length of open water, and from here on in to the finish kept adding to it until, when the crews went under the New London bridge marking the finish, Yale was a good four lengths of open water to the good. Yale was fresh and sprightly at the finish, while Harvard was completely rowed out. Yale kept up her vigorous, clean stroke all the way down, while Harvard, in spite of a fine start and much commendable rowing for two or three miles, grew slightly ragged in the last mile or so, and looked rather poor going over the finish. The Harvard men rowed a game race and went down with colors flying. They thoroughly surprised the crowd in the first two miles, especially the first mile, and lost only because they were up against one of the greatest crews in the country.

The usual post regatta festivities followed last night, chief among which was the election of captains by the letter men. Yale chose J. S. Rockefeller '24 of Greenwich, Conn., son of William Rockefeller and nephew of John D. Rockefeller. He prepared at Taft School, and has rowed on the Yale varsity for two years. He is a big man, standing 6ft. high and weighing 180 pounds. Harvard elected B. McK. Henry '24 of Rosemont, Pa., also a two-year veteran, who prepared at St. George's, stands 6ft. 2in. in height, and weighs normally around 185 pounds.

The times by half miles yesterday were as follows:

	Yale	Harvard
Half-mile	2m. 40s.	2m. 35s.
One mile	5m. 35s.	5m. 35s.
One and a half	8m. 11s.	8m. 13s.
Two miles	11m. 40s.	11m. 40s.
Two and a half	15m. 40s.	15m. 40s.
Three miles	18m. 31s.	18m. 48s.
Three and a half	21m. 16s.	21m. 44s.
Four miles	22m. 10s.	27m. 30s.

## English Net Stars to Open U. S. Tour Today

TENNIS players representing Oxford and Cambridge University of England, who arrived on the Berengaria yesterday to participate in the Intercollegiate championships at Haverford, Pa., June 26, will participate in a team match with the Orange Lawn Tennis Club of Orange, N. J., today.

Their schedule, which has not been completed, calls for matches July 2-4, at the Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, N. Y.; July 6-7, Princeton and Island Stanford Junior universities at Southlight, N. J.; July 8-9, Westchester Biltmore Country Club, Rye, N. Y.; July 10-11, Harvard and Yale at Newport, R. I.

## R. E. ROLFE IS NOW BIG TEN CHAMPION

Illinois Star Defeats Team Mate for Intercollegiate Conference Golf Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—A new name appears today in the annals of golf champions. It is that of R. E. Rolfe '24 who, after helping carry the colors of University of Illinois to an Intercollegiate Conference golf team title, and after registering the low qualifying score for individual play defeated in turn stars of the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago and G. H. Hartmann, Chicago city champion, and captain of his college team. He thereby earned the right to meet in the finals with his own captain and team mate, A. L. Novotny '23, who once had beat him for the Illinois title, but whom Rolfe vanquished yesterday after a splendid display of golf endurance. The championship was decided at the thirty-third hole when Rolfe became five up.

It is safe to say that few intercollegiate golf meets have ever maintained a higher class of competition than the one just ended. Only the troublesome weather kept the young golfers from establishing new records during the four days of play. One unparalleled feat was, however, accomplished when Paul Swanson '23, University of Minnesota captain, won 10 consecutive holes from his opponent, in 38 strokes, and ended the match eight holes to go. Besides Swanson, other good players to surrender ultimately to their superiors were T. H. Smith '24, captain of the University of Michigan team, and J. P. Humphreys '24, national left-handed champion, and member of the star Illinois team. This team looks like the Conference leader for some time to come, as Rolfe today announced that he has decided to remain another year at the college, as will Humphreys, as well.

Rolfe, after fighting valiantly for three years at "Big Ten" golf, and being eliminated last year from the championship only after he had reached the finals, yesterday attained the height of his collegiate athletic glory. In the face of unfavorable weather conditions he turned in one of the lowest cards of the tournament in the morning round, a 77, his opponent close behind with a 78, though 2 down in strokes, both were placing perfect iron shots to the greens and were driving well. Novotny's tremendous driving power frequently getting him in trouble the dog-leg holes where he got much distance but landed in the rough. Putting of both was fair, being marked by the same inconsistency as that of everybody in the tournament, on account of the unusual greens.

It remained for Rolfe, however, to deliver one of the greatest outbursts of brilliant putting ever seen by those who watched the match.

This was at the start of the second 18 after lunch with Rolfe 2 up. Beginning with the first hole, he sank a 20-foot putt, after apparently having lost the hole, with Novotny on in two after a spectacular 150 iron shot delivered on the green. Then on the second hole, another 40-yard affair, with both on the green with their second. Rolfe, shooting as though at a six-foot target, sent his ball like an arrow over the ocean-wave surface of the green for a 40-foot drop, and a birdie 3. But the height of his audacity, which almost had Novotny ready to resign the match to his friend, occurred on the fifth hole, where an ingenious designer made the large green look like a great cheese with a hole chewed through the middle of it by a deep bunker. Novotny approached this hazardous difficulty with a perfect shot, while Rolfe found the trap and took 2 to get up on the green again, far from the cup. Novotny appeared to clinch the hole with his putt, which he executed with a mashie over the depression to within a few feet of the hole, but Rolfe calmly dropped his from 30 feet for a half.

These three long putts of Rolfe's added to his morning advantage made him 5 up, a lead which he needed to win as Novotny twice reduced it only to have it mount again by the fifteenth hole. Rolfe was steadily losing the power and direction of his drives and was guilty on the sixth, tenth and fourteenth holes of some putting almost as bad as his previous work had been good. But on the fifteenth, 4 up, and the hole needed to win the match, he came through with his reliable reserve punch, landing on the green, 330 yards away, in 2, while his opponent over-shot. Their cards:

	MORNING	AFTERNOON
Rolfe, out	55	44
Novotny, out	56	45
Rolfe, in	44	38
Novotny, in	45	39

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## MEMORABLE "WIMBLEDON" TOURNEY IS ANTICIPATED

Lawn Tennis Enthusiast Knows That the "Universal" Season of 1923 Is Approaching Its Zenith

LONDON, England, June 13 (Special Correspondence).—With a fresh "Wimbledon" about to start, and with the truly international competition for the Davis Cup nearing its most enthralling stage, the lawn tennis enthusiast knows that the "universal" season of 1923 is approaching its zenith. This year, the famous English grass court meeting, which has gained much through the loss of an unnecessary title, seems certain to prove memorable. The new arena, so much bigger than the original Worple Road Grounds, and yet quite inadequate to accommodate all the thousands who wish to see the world's best netmen and netwomen in action, has been improved by the addition of fresh stands and passages; whilst the overseas entry, notwithstanding some notable exceptions, is remarkably comprehensive. Australia, Argentina, France, India, Czechoslovakia, United States, Denmark, Poland, Spain and Belgium, it is announced, are among the many nations which will have representatives official or otherwise.

At the moment of writing, before the draw had been made, it was impossible, of course, to discuss the prospects of particular matches. Yet, reckoning solely on known form, one is tempted very much to venture a prophecy as to the ultimate winners of the star events of the meeting—the men's and women's singles. Miss Suzanne Lenglen of France, the most famous lady player of all time, is once again entering the lists. That implies, fairly definitely, that she will once more be the lady champion. When Suzanne—her name is a household word the world over—came first to Wimbledon in 1919, and defeated Mrs. D. L. Chambers, who had seven times won the title, a fresh style of women's play was put before the British public. In 1920, the French girl had improved and her superiority over her contemporaries was accentuated. In 1921, her skill at Wimbledon showed no decrease, and last year she played better than ever she had done before at the meeting. On slow, wet courts, a very real handicap to all players used to the fire and bound of the sand surface, she was mistress of all she surveyed.

The one person named as capable of encompassing her defeat was Mrs. F. I. Mallory of the United States, who had won by default an unfortunate match on the only occasion that Miss Lenglen was tempted to cross the Atlantic. The Suzanne of that encounter can hardly have been the girl we know today. In 1922, she was in her bearing on the court, has won her whole-hearted admiration by her incomparable play. Or else, Mrs. Mallory plays vastly better in America than she has yet managed to do in England. The incident referred to, coupled with the enterprise of the newspaper world, made the Lenglen-Mallory match at Wimbledon in 1922 the most eagerly awaited and widely discussed match between women ever known.

No one who was there is likely to forget the tenseness of that final. Although every available inch of space round the center-court was occupied, one could have heard a pin drop as the first service was delivered. How the Frenchwoman won, by 6-2, 6-0, is another thing that will not be forgotten. Her generalship was superb, her stroke execution faultless, and her overwhelming victory a true reflection of her superiority. Mrs. Mallory, whose great ability and unassuming manner have made her a most popular figure on English courts, was outclassed. It may happen that Mrs. Mallory will encounter her rival again this year. In such an eventuality, her success would be a great surprise to the majority of English critics. Not that it would be a far greater surprise than the success of Miss Kathleen McKane, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, or Mrs. A. E. Beamish. Speaking simply from past performances, one would consider Miss McKane most likely to succeed. In the mixed doubles, Miss Lenglen will partner the slashing Belgian left-hander, Jean Washer. That being so, and her team-mate in the women's doubles being Miss Ryan, a triple victory for the French star seems probable.

There appears no very cogent reason why the men's singles should not fall to W. M. Johnston, United States. In the absence of his only compeer, W. T. Tilden 2d, G. L. Patterson, an Australian who won the last "world" title attached to Wimbledon and subsequently was thoroughly defeated by Tilden, and J. O. Anderson, a player very little, if at all, inferior to his fellow-Australian. He will assuredly meet the stoutest opposition from both

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## NEW NAMES UP FOR RECOGNITION

O'Farrell of Cubs and Jamieson, Cleveland, Hit Ball Hard

CHICAGO, June 23 (P).—R. A. O'Farrell, catcher for the Chicago Cubs, has entered the scramble for batting honors in the National League. According to figures released today which include last Wednesday's games, he has moved from eleventh place among the players who have participated in 35 or more games, to a triple tie for fourth place, with an average of .565 compared with .338 a week ago. E. J. Roush of Cincinnati, who added only one point to his mark of the previous week, and J. L. Moken of the Phillies, who sustained a slump, are tied with the Chicago star.

Z. D. Wheat, the Brooklyn outfielder, has fallen off since the Superbas' invasion of the west, but maintains first place with a four-point margin over C. J. Grimm, the Pittsburgh batsman. Wheat is hitting .339 compared with .409 a week ago. Grimm's average is .385 and F. F. Frisch of the New York Giants is right on his heels with an average of .382.

F. C. Williams of Philadelphia continues to lead home-run hitters with 20 circuit drives. His 145 total bases also lead in that department. George Grantham of the Cubs is tied with S. A. Bohne of the Cincinnati Reds for stolen base honors. Each has 13. The Chicagoan having annexed six in the past week, while the Reds' infielder failed to steal.

Other leading batters: J. L. Bottomley, St. Louis, .360; C. L. Barnhart, Pittsburgh, .348; Williams, Philadelphia, .342; W. H. Southworth, Boston, .341; Ross Young, New York, .340; M. O. Flack, St. Louis, .339; J. F. Pournier, Brooklyn, .338.

With the advent of warmer weather, the pitchers of the American League are showing better form. H. E. Heilmann, of the Detroit Tigers is still on the throne with an average of .428, the only player in the majors playing in 35 or more games in the 400 class. E. T. Collins, captain of the White Sox, is the runner-up with an average of .374 and C. D. Jamieson of the Cleveland Indians is third with .369.

Collins has wrenched the sacrifice hitting honors away from W. A. Wambegans of the Indians, by making 18 to the latter's 16. C. A. Comiskey's star second baseman also continues to blaze the way on the base paths and is showing the way with 24 stolen bases. J. A. Mott, his team-mate, has stolen 14 and is Collins' nearest rival.

G. H. Ruth of the Yankees made only one circuit drive during the week. This ran his string to 14, but the king of batters has been doing some consistent work in other ways, nevertheless. With a total of 54 scores, Ruth is easily the best run-getter, and his 133 total bases are far in front of his rivals' best endeavor.

Other leading batters: G. H. Burns, Boston, .362; Ruth, New York, .354; Fred Haney, 347; Harold Ruel, Washington, .345; E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, .337; T. E. Cobb, Detroit, .335; Joseph Harris, Boston, .333; G. C. Myatt, Cleveland, .333; Henry Severid, St. Louis, .326.

**LANG WINS NEW YORK COLLEGE NET TITLE**  
NEW YORK, June 23.—Jesse Lang of Columbia University is today holder of the first annual championship of the New York State Intercollegiate Tennis Association as a result of his victory yesterday over his team mate, R. H. Marshall, in the final round of the singles tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I. The victory was an overwhelming one, Marshall getting only two games in the three sets played. The score was 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

In the final round of the doubles competition the two Columbia men defeated M. H. Barredo and G. L. Lee of Cornell University at 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Barredo's severe hitting and the superior team work of the Cornell pair enabled them to sweep through the first set without the loss of a game.

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Today at 3 O'clock  
**RED SOX vs. NEW YORK**  
Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1978.

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## Vincent Richards Wins London Title

Defeats S. M. Jacob of India in Final of Tennis Singles

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Vincent Richards, the young American star, defeated S. M. Jacob, of India, 6-2, 6-2, in the final of the men's singles in the London lawn tennis championships today at the Queen's Club.

In the first of the women's singles Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the former Californian, defeated Mrs. A. E. Beamish of England, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

Richards and F. T. Hunter advanced to the finals in the men's doubles by defeating F. M. B. Fisser and H. S. Hunt, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

In the fourth round of the mixed doubles Miss Elizabeth Ryan, ex-Californian, and P. M. Davidson defeated Col. A. Berger and Mrs. O'Neill, 6-3, 6-1.

In the fourth round of the mixed doubles Mrs. Covell and S. M. Jacob of India defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft of Boston and M. O. Dizer, 6-2, 6-2.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	21	.639
Philadelphia	31	27	.534
Cleveland	31	27	.534
St. Louis	27	29	.482
Detroit	26	30	.464
Washington	26	31	.458
Chicago	24	29	.451
Boston	21	31	.401

### RESULTS FRIDAY

New York 4, Boston 2.  
Washington 3, Philadelphia 2.  
GAMES TODAY  
New York at Boston.  
Chicago at Detroit.  
St. Louis at Cleveland.  
Washington at Philadelphia.

### YANKEES FORTUNATE TO WIN

New York defeated Boston in the opening game of the series at Fenway Park yesterday, 4 to 2, but the veteran J. J. Quinn, in the box for the losers, pitched every bit as well as J. R. Shawkey. A few close decisions by the umpires and a force-out, in the last of the ninth, on a legitimate single to right field handicapped the Red Sox, whose only scores were made on Joseph Harris' two-base hit and Ira Flagstead's home run. G. H. Ruth made one hit in five times up and truck out on three other occasions. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	9	2	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	10	2

Batteries—Shawkey and Hofmann; Quinn and Pielnich; Devorner, Umpire—Connolly and Ormsby. Time—2h. 5m.

### ATHLETICS DROP CLOSE GAME

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Splendid support enabled Walter Johnson to set Philadelphia back here today. The score was 3 to 2, and though the Athletics made only six hits, they were good for 11 bases. Two singles, a base on balls and an error gave Washington its initial runs. After Ralph Perkins had tied the score with a homer the visitors went ahead in the seventh on two hits and a sacrifice bunt. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	9	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	10	2

Batteries—Johnson and Ruel; Harris and Perkins. Umpire—Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 50m.

### MONITOR WINS, 10 TO 7

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team came back into the winning class, after losing two games, at the Christopher J. Lee playground Thursday, defeating the Boston American nine by the score of 10 to 7. The effective work of W. C. Harvey, who served as relief pitcher, and the heavy hitting of Catcher A. E. Evans, who made a double and a triple, were mainly responsible for the victory. The Monitor scored in every inning. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Monitor	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	7	1	1	1
American	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	7	4	1	1

Batteries—Taylor, Harvey and Evans; Felscher, McCormick and Keefe. Winning pitcher—Harvey. Losing pitcher—Felscher. Umpire—Leo Sheehan. Time—1h. 30m.

### SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	37	21	.639
Atlanta	34	25	.576
Mobile	30	26	.536
Nashville	29	27	.519
Memphis	29	31	.483
Birmingham	28	31	.475
Chattanooga	25	31	.446
Little Rock	18	33	.351

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Nashville 3, Atlanta 0.  
Mobile 3, Little Rock 7.  
Birmingham 1, Chattanooga 0.  
New Orleans 6, Memphis 4.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	33	16	.676
Kansas City	33	17	.660
Columbus	29	26	.527
Louisville	29	28	.509
Indianapolis	29	30	.494
Milwaukee	23	33	.411
Minneapolis	22	34	.394
Toledo	20	35	.364

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 1.  
Minneapolis 7, Milwaukee 5.  
Louisville 13, Columbus 4.  
Indianapolis at Toledo (postponed).

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	40	22	.646
Rochester	38	21	.644
Reading	32	29	.524
Toronto	28	30	.483
Buffalo	26	31	.456
Newark	26	31	.456
Jersey City	27	35	.435
Syracuse	20	39	.339

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Buffalo 10, Jersey City 5.  
Rochester 13, Reading 6.  
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 2.

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	52	29	.642
Sacramento	42	38	.523
Vernon	41	38	.519
Salt Lake	39	38	.506
Portland	36	40	.474
Los Angeles	36	40	.474
Seattle	32	44	.421
Oakland	23	47	.329

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Salt Lake 12, Sacramento 2.  
Oakland 6, Los Angeles 4.  
Vernon 1, San Francisco 0.  
Seattle 6, Portland 5.

### ALL-BERMUDA TEAM WINS

NEW YORK, June 23—Although the cricketers of the Crescent Athletic Club improved appreciably in their batting in the second day's play of the match with the team of the Bermuda Athletic Association of Hamilton, Bermuda, they were defeated by an innings and 33 runs. The Crescents' first innings was completed with a total of 131 runs. As the Crescent team was 118 runs short of its opponent's total, it was compelled to follow on under the rules of cricket governing a two-day match. Its second effort fell considerably below its first and the team was put out again for 85 runs.

## A. A. U. APPROVES SWIMMING DATES

Boston to Hold Senior One-Mile Event for Women

NEW YORK, June 23—Approval of dates for national aquatic championships was announced last night by J. T. Taylor, chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union swimming committee, as follows:

July 4—Senior one-mile swimming championship for women under auspices of city of Boston, Charles River basin; 21—Senior long-distance swim for men (about 10 miles), under auspices of Riverfront Yacht Club, Delaware River, Riverfront, N. J.; 25—Junior 100-yard swim for women, under auspices of Little Egg Harbor Yacht Club, Beach Haven, N. J.

Aug. 10—Junior 150-yard backstroke for men, under auspices of Ideal Park Swimming Club, Johnston, Pa.; 11—Senior 220-yard swim for men, under auspices of Ideal Park Swimming Club, Johnston, Pa.; 16-17-18—Senior 100-yard for men, senior 220-yard breaststroke for men, junior 50-yard for men, junior mile for men, senior 880-yard for women, senior 220-yard breaststroke for women, junior 50-yard for women and junior mile for women, under auspices of Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis; 18—Senior 440-yard swim for men, under auspices of Westchester Biltmore Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

### NORTON DEFEATS JOHNSTON

ROEHAMPTON, Eng. June 22 (AP)—In an exhibition lawn tennis match here today E. J. C. Norton of South African defeated W. M. Johnston, the American star, 6-3, 6-4. The match was mutually decided at two sets instead of three in five. Earlier in the day Johnston defeated J. D. B. Wheatley of the British Davis Cup team in an exhibition match, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

## Hoover Practices but Not Seriously

W. HOOVER of Duluth, who is here to defend his title as Diamond Seal champion, has not yet attempted serious practice for this year's race. He was out for about an hour yesterday afternoon, showing excellent form. A large crowd watched him.

## PACIFIC LINE CHECKS RUM IN MEXICAN CITY

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 14 (Special Correspondence)—Following the prohibition of all liquors on all vessels under any flag from coming into the United States, the Mexican States Steamship Line is now using Ensenada, in Lower California, 90 miles south of San Diego, as a liquor storage basis for its ships bound to California ports from west Mexican coast points.

On the northbound trip the liners put into Ensenada to unload the alcoholic beverages carried in the bar, and on the southbound trip the ships stop at the Lower California port to reload the liquor.

### TILDEN IN SEMIFINALS

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22—Champion W. T. Tilden 2d yesterday won his way into the semifinals round of the tennis tournament for the Great Lakes championship. Tilden won three matches from Buffalo entrants. In the doubles Tilden and his youthful protégé, A. L. Wiener of Philadelphia went into the semifinal round.

## France Qualifies for the Semi-Finals

Defeats Ireland in Davis Cup Play—Meets Switzerland Next

DUBLIN, Ireland, June 23 (AP)—France defeated Ireland today in their second round Davis Cup tie, and the visiting lawn tennis experts qualified to meet Switzerland in the upper bracket semi-final of the European zone competition.

The deciding match went to the French when Jean Borotra defeated E. D. McCrea, in the first singles match of the day by a score of 7-5, 1-6, 5-7, 6-0, 6-2.

J. Brugnon and R. La Coste of the French team defeated the Hon. Cecil Campbell and S. F. Scroope of Ireland, 6-2, 6-5, 14-12, in the doubles yesterday.

Campbell was the weak man of the Irish pair. He seemed unable to hit his usual stride, failing to co-operate with the beautiful network displayed by Scroope. The Frenchmen took the first two sets with little trouble, showing great accuracy and speed. Brugnon's service was fast and puzzling and he played better tennis than La Coste.

The Irish pair made a desperate effort to save the match in the last set, but Campbell missed some easy returns, playing others into the hands of Brugnon, giving the Frenchman opportunity to use his famous forehand. Brugnon won every one of his service games.

## MIDSHIPMEN TRY OUT THE HUDSON

Coach Glendon Gives His Charges a Five-Mile Spin

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23—The Gold and Blue oars of the United States Naval Academy eight and substitute four-oared shells dipped into the Hudson at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 15 minutes after the arrival of the Annapolis oarsmen at Highland, on the west shore. Up and down the river on a five-mile spin, Coach Glendon sent his sweep-sweepers, who are the last to reach here in training for the intercollegiate regatta on June 28. On the return trip downstream to the boathouse which the Navy is sharing with the varsity and freshman eights of Washington, Coach Glendon set his varsity sprinting against a wind which kicked up choppy water. For a mile Glendon held his varsity to a swift pace, which spoke eloquently of the speed and endurance of the middies.

A slight wind favored the navy's pull up stream, but died away for a few minutes as the starting point opposite the Columbia quarters at Crumb Elbow was reached. There the cheers of the Morningside eights welcomed the Annapolis oarsmen, who responded with the four "N" yell and then turned about to sprint against a wind which had freshened in its sweep up the river. Leaning back on their oars to a greater degree than any other crew here and giving every

## Meadowbrook to Stage International Polo

THE Polo Association announced today that the international games between British and American Army teams would be held on the international field at Meadowbrook Sept. 2 to 6.

ounce of effort to each stroke, the varsity and four-oared substitute shell went through rough water evenly and swiftly. There was a finish to every stroke and something more than mere polish. The Midshipmen showed an even smooth co-ordination that kept the boat on an even keel in the paddles and in the fastest sprints.

J. A. Ten Eyck brought his Syracuse crews down the course in the wake of the Navy eight, and the Orange cheers rang out in greeting as the Ten Eyck boats continued down the course. Washington was a late comer on the course for the evening drill, while Columbia and Cornell were delayed by the rough water.

The morning's program witnessed a fast trip down the course by the Columbia eights, and a good workout of the Washington crews, at whose quarters it was learned that the Westerners' time for their trial the day before registered 14m. 11s., the unofficial record having been several seconds slower. Pennsylvania continued to earn the approval of Coach Joseph Wright for improvement in general form.

## TEAM MATCH WILL BE THE BIG EVENT

Leading Women Tennis Players of England and United States to Compete in Special Contest

NEW YORK, June 23—A team match between leading women tennis players of England and the United States will be the outstanding event of the tour of the United States and Canada by the British team, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday. The place where the match will be played has not yet been selected.

The English team is expected to sail on the Mauretania on July 25, arriving in New York Aug. 3 or 4. Miss Kathleen McKane, Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite and Mrs. Corvelli have been definitely selected as three members of the team, according to cabled advice, while the fourth will be chosen from Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the California player who has been competing on European courts, Mrs. A. E. Beamish and Mrs. D. L. Chambers.

In addition to the special team match, the visitors will enter the United States women's singles and doubles championship matches to be staged at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Aug. 15.

The possibility of the inauguration of a series of international team contests for women tennis players of the two countries either annually or bi-annually was mentioned by officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

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Overland Models: Touring \$525, Roadster \$525, Coupe \$795, Sedan \$860, Red Bird \$750. Willys-Knight Models: 5-pass. Touring \$1235, 3-pass. Roadster \$1235, 7-pass. Touring \$1435, 5-pass. Country Club \$1635, 5-pass. Coupe-Sedan \$1595, 5-pass. Sedan \$1795, 7-pass. Sedan \$1995, all prices f. o. b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF  
CHIEF EVENTS IN  
BRITISH FINANCEUnsettling in General World  
Affairs Reflected in Desul-  
tory Stock Market

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 23.—The stock exchange here has been in the doldrums this week, and the falling off in business that marked the previous fortnight has been accentuated. Investment securities and speculative shares alike have had declines in price levels. Even the Australian loan, which speculators expected to reach a premium of 10 per cent, has fallen away to a 5 per cent premium.

The extremely unsatisfactory condition of continental affairs—the tale told by the violent exchange fluctuations—adverse news from New York, and sales for American and Paris account, all were factors in the present troubles.

Another contributing cause is held to be the fact that money is becoming tighter as the market begins, at last, to feel the effects of an increase in American borrowing in Lombard Street, due to the disparity in money rates, and of the recent British investment on a considerable scale in foreign securities floated in New York.

**New Issues Well Taken**  
The weekly Bank of England return shows a further decline in "other" deposits. There has been no lack of interest and support for new capital issues, however. The Dutch East Indies £6,000,000 5 per cent loan at 92 was immediately oversubscribed, as was the £3,400,000 issue by the textile firm of Salts.

The number of borrowers taking advantage of current favorable conditions, besides a possible Czechoslovakian loan, include one for £1,600,000 by a Welsh anthracite combine and another for £8,000,000 in 6 per cent debentures by the Tokyo Electric Supply Company.

A strong committee, representative of British shippings, has been formed to advise with the president of the Chamber of Shipping in regard to the preparation of agenda for the coming imperial economic conference. The excited, vigorous comment on the part of the agricultural section of the community that, although shipowners, bankers, industrialists and commercial men all are represented on this agenda committee, the government has not seen fit to appoint any representative of the farmer.

Freight markets again have been dull, and shipowners are inclined to take a pessimistic view. One prominent expert goes so far as to declare it his belief that even more ships will yet be laid up than was the case some time ago.

**Freight Traffic Declines**  
The index figure of freights for May just available shows a decline last month of nearly 1½ points, the time charter rate index being the lowest yet recorded at 25.5 compared with 26.9 last year.

The decline in freights coupled with an increase in the price of bunker coal, more than offset any advantage obtained through the recent wage reductions. Business this year on the whole has been unremunerative.

In the kindred industry of shipbuilding, the outlook is aggravated by a continuance of the boilermakers' dispute, and, although only about 10,000 men are directly concerned, losses to firms through work held up and contracts missed, are very heavy. There have been £750,000 forfeited by the men in wages. A further conference between employers and men was held yesterday in an endeavor to find some way out of the impasse.

Long after it was due, there are signs, at last, of impending agitation for the improvement of road facilities to London's docks, which can only be described as at present lamentably inadequate. Even before the war improvement or fresh construction was urgently required, but the outbreak of hostilities prevented anything being done and now a large scheme of dock extension and development is in hand without any corresponding increase in the city's means of communication with its port.

**Cloth Demand Greater**  
Slightly more inquiry for cotton cloth has appeared this week, but the demand still is slow, being checked by the fear of lower values, and any optimistic forecast based on largely increased exports of piece goods last month would be misleading, since such export represents orders placed a considerable time ago and sales were made from stock. As a matter of fact, the statement has been made this week that not more than 35 per cent of Lancashire looms now are working.

A cotton trade review puts the current index of raw cotton cloth and yarn prices at 212, a rise of 17 points compared with last month and 15 points higher than June of last year.

Although at the moment there is a lull in the campaign for reducing railroad freight rates, a new weapon has been added to the army of champions of lower rates by the saving of \$2,000,000 a year accruing to the rail companies through the reduction in the wages bill, following pay adjustment on the decline in living costs. The extreme urgency of reductions is emphasized in a report of the cotton trade in agricultural produce issued yesterday, which declares that "unless the fruit and vegetable industry in many districts is to perish, rail rates cannot be maintained even at 50 per cent above the 1914 level."

Coal prices have steadied again and the export demand is better, but the outlook for industry is complicated by labor uncertainty following Thursday's rejection by the House of Commons of the wage bill introduced by miners, which, it is estimated, would have cost an additional £12,500,000 a year and increased the price of fuel to the public by 3s. to 4s. 8d. a ton.

**LONDON MONEY RATES**  
LONDON, June 23.—Money here today was 1½ per cent. Discount rates—short and three months' bills 2-16 per cent.

FALL RIVER MILLS  
CURTAIL FURTHERCloth Production Down to 60  
Per Cent of Normal

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 23 (Special).—Continued curtailment schedules and the closing of some of the mills during the middle of the week until next Monday, on account of the heat wave, have kept the cloth production of Fall River mills to 60 per cent of the normal output this week. Even at this low production figure, it is reported that the sales total will not be more than a quarter of the output.

The sales are not expected to exceed 65,000 pieces, showing a marked decrease compared with the business of last week, when the cloth market suddenly shot upward, giving manufacturers the encouragement that a return to normal business was not far distant.

Inquiry has been confined to 36 and 38½-inch low counts. In plain goods and also to satens, for immediate or nearby delivery. Prices have been irregular, and for the most part, unchanged from those of the last two weeks.

There has been a slight increase in curtailment, and in response to inquiries, manufacturers have been loath to predict their schedules of operations for the immediate future.

Price quotations are as follows:  
33½-inch, 64x60, 10½c; 39-inch, 58x44, 8½c; 27-inch, 64x60, 7¼c; 27-inch, 56x52, 6c; and 25-inch, 56x44, 5¼c.

OILS HAVE WEEK  
UNDER PRESSURE  
ON LONDON BOARD

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 23.—These are days in which almost all the attention of the investing public here seems to be given to new issues, and ordinary stock exchange business is faring lightly.

The last week was dull in practically all markets, a condition whereto the recent events in New York, suspension of payment of an important Dutch bank having nearly 100 branches, and much liquidation from continental sources, all contributed.

Oils have been especially affected because not only have the above-mentioned factors been at work, but fears are widespread of overproduction, and Mexican Eagles, with further special difficulties of its own, led the way in a general downward movement in the oils.

Gilt-edged shares, mines and industrials, all sold lower, although in the last-named department a fairly good showing was made by the textiles, with the exception of Courtaulds, which lost some ground on unfavorable rumors about the forthcoming dividend.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

	Net	Change
War Loan 5%, 1923-47	101	2 1/2
Brit. C. & C. 4 1/2% Ltd. pr.	15	1/2
do. ordy	15	1/2
Courtaulds	3	4 1/2
Dunlop Rubber ordy	1	1/2
Ang-Am Corp. So. Africa	1	2
De Beers Cons. dtd.	14	1/2
Rand Mines Ltd.	2	15 1/2
Ang-Am Oil Ltd.	3	4 1/2
Brit. Contr. Ltd. pr.	9	1/2
do. ordy	8	1/2
Royal Dutch ordy	30	12 1/2
Shell Trans. ordy	3	17 1/2
Radio Corp. of Am. pr.	12	9 1/2
do. com	15	1 1/2

\*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, June 23 (Special).—Every importer in the United States will be interested in a decision just handed down by Judge Smith of the United States Court of Customs Appeals. In this decision, sustaining an appeal from the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers by the Hale Company, of San Francisco, Judge Smith declares that importers are not enemies of the Government, but citizens entitled to its protection when it can be given without peril to the revenues which the Government has a lawful right to collect.

This issue arose over a shipment of peanuts which arrived at the port of Seattle on May 27, 1921. Entry by the importers was attempted on that date in order to avoid the payment of a higher duty provided for in the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, which went into effect the next day.

For reasons contrary to the practice of the Seattle customhouse, as brought out at the trial of this case, and seemingly to delay the entry until the going into effect of the higher rate, the entry was rejected on May 27, but accepted with unimportant changes on May 28. This is condemned by the appeal court which holds that the importer was entitled to entry and delivery permit on May 27; that the goods, with the exception of the samples, were illegally in customs custody on May 28; and that they were dutiable under the tariff Act of 1913, and not under the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921.

This decision has attracted wide attention in customs circles where it is looked upon as one of the most important "bill of rights" for importers that has been granted in the history of customs collections.

**DIVIDENDS**  
Corn Products declared an extra dividend of \$1.50 on the common in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred. The common is payable July 20 to stock of record July 3, and the preferred July 14 to stock of record July 3.

Falcon Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of ½ per cent on the common.

Latham Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 30 to stock of record June 22.

Arlington Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable July 2 to stock of record July 3.

Mattapan National Bank, Boston, Mass., has declared an initial semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record July 3.

Giant Portland Cement Company declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 25, on account of unpaid accumulated dividends, payable July 16 to stock of record July 3.

American Screw Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 25.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the usual fourth weekly dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 16 to stock of record June 28.

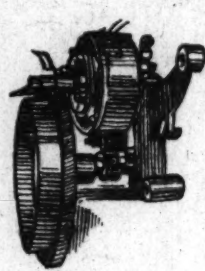
MacAndrews & Forbes Company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common in addition to the regular quarterly 2½ per cent on the common and the regular quarterly 1½ per cent on the preferred, all payable July 14 to stock of record June 24.

## Before You Go—

THE duty of investing idle funds before leaving for shore or country is emphasized this summer by the high return obtainable from well secured bonds.

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for our  
Latest  
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CUSHMAN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Concord New Hampshire

MODERATE GAINS  
NOT WELL HELD  
IN WHEAT TODAY

CHICAGO, June 23.—Wheat soon took a decided downturn in price today. Opening prices which ranged from ¼ cent decline to ½ cent advance with September \$1.05½@1.05½, and December \$1.07½@1.07½, were followed by moderate general gains and then by a sharp setback to well below yesterday's finish.

After opening unchanged to ¼ cent off, September 79½@80s, the corn market scored something of an advance and then reacted to a substantial sag. Oats opened unchanged to ½ cent higher, September 37½, ascended a little and then reacted.

Provisions were steady.

HARBOR TRAFFIC OF  
LOS ANGELES MAKES  
NEW HIGH RECORD

LOS ANGELES, June 22.—Harbor commerce in the first week of June established a new high record. Oil exports rank first, 46 tankers of approximately 4,500,000 barrels capacity being loaded at Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor, an average of 650,000 barrels daily. Lumber vessels were a close second, with 42 arrivals and cargoes, totaling 52,025,000 feet.

The importance of increased oil exports was reflected by Los Angeles recently at the municipal port of San Pedro. Orange County appropriated \$1,000,000, in addition to \$500,000 already subscribed, for deepening and dredging the harbor at Newport Beach to permit loading seagoing tankers.

STINNES SAID TO  
BE GRASPING FOR  
GERMAN RAILWAYS

Inquiry Into Slump in Mark Dis-  
plays Lines' Dependence on  
His Financial Support

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, June 23.—Some intimation of the extent of the Stinnes purchases of foreign bills, with every purchase tending to force the quotations for the mark lower, appeared yesterday in the public session of the Reichstag special committee investigating the slump of the mark since April.

Perhaps more important than this, however, was the evidence which showed the close relations Stinnes has with the state-owned railroads, which roads, report persists, Stinnes is reaching out to grasp and bring within the fold of his numerous organizations. These railroads are plums upon which many men are casting covetous eyes.

**Stinnes Buying Expands**  
Stinnes did not answer personally the summons to appear before the committee. Instead, he sent his son, Hugo Jr., business manager and financial expert. Briefly, Stinnes testified that from Jan. 1 to May 31 the Stinnes' interests required £2,220,000 foreign bills to carry on their affairs, part of which was purchased in the open market. Since then, however, his requirements of foreign bills have vastly increased, until now he must have a minimum of £50,000 a day, or an increase of about 350 per cent over the requirements of the January to May period.

A very large part, if not all, of these requirements for foreign bills comes from the necessity to replenish stocks of raw material, which are exhausted, and for the purchase of fuel abroad to take the place of Ruhr coal which is cut off by the occupying powers.

An echo of the French occupation of the Ruhr and the embargo on coal shipments to unoccupied Germany, was also heard when the Stinnes representatives testified that credit for the operation of German railroads, since the Ruhr occupation, belonged chiefly to Stinnes, since it was through his efforts that the railroads supplied fuel.

It was declared that the railroads frequently are delinquent in the payment of foreign bills, and on certain occasions are indebted to Stinnes to the amount of £300,000. Testimony tended to show that Stinnes is the chief reliance of the German Government for fuel supply, both railways and navy.

**Not Manipulation**  
No evidence was adduced to show there has been any speculation or manipulation which in informed quarters is held as chiefly responsible for the tremendous break in quotations of the mark since last April, or for the last week's slump and partial recovery.

After having reached a new low level of 157,000 to the dollar, marks again responded to purchases of foreign bills by the Reichsbank and closed yesterday evening at 135,660. Unofficial reports in informed quarters say that another attempt is to be made to stabilize the mark around 100,000.

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BOSTON

Massachusetts Trust Building	Federal Franklin Devonshire Sts.
Over 30,000 Depositors	Resources over \$20,000,000

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We recommend for investment:  
**Standard Oil Company  
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Serial 5% Gold Notes  
Total Issue \$25,000,000  
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Due \$2,500,000 Annually August 1, 1924, to August 1, 1933, inclusive  
At Prices to Yield from 5% to 5.15%

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.**  
Founded in 1865  
BOSTON PROVIDENCE NEW YORK

## SUMMER GOODS IN DEMAND

CHICAGO, June 23.—The wholesale dry-goods business is responding to the demands for lightweight dress cottons, white goods, bathing suits, and all vacation and midsummer accessories. In white goods lines, organdies, and the better grades of voiles are leaders in the lighter-weight fabrics and white rattans for outdoor wear, says the John V. Farwell Company.

## METALS IMPORTS RESTORED

LONDON, June 23.—The Hungarian Government has issued an order restoring the importation of gold, silver, and platinum in Hungary.

BRITISH CAPITAL  
ISSUES ARE LESS

British capital issues for May, 1923, and for the current year to date, show a decided decrease. In May the total of new issues, not including direct borrowings by the Government, shares of vendors, allotments arising from capitalization of reserve funds and short dated bills, aggregated £26,444,023, compared with £35,782,757 in May, 1922.

The total for five months of this year was £85,860,800, compared with £146,157,136 last year.



# WALL STREET

That some of the leading industrial corporations are not apprehensive over the future was proved by the resumption of dividends where they had been paid for some time, and by increases of existing rates of dividends. The declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent by both the Crucible Steel Company and the New York Air Brake Company on the 15th inst. is noteworthy, inasmuch as the latter stock had an extra dividend of 50 a share by the Corn Products Company might be mentioned in illustrations.

The harmonizing of the highly conflicting interests in the Denver & Rio Grande road that it was possible to bring out a new agreement to which they unanimously agreed to be regarded as a constructive effort also.

President Harding's address in Kansas City on transportation problems would have reassured the railroad and financial circles and upon investors in railroad securities.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Music News and Reviews

## Music in the Orient as Viewed by Willy Burmester

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22.—Willy Burmester, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this afternoon, said he had just come from Japan, having given 20 concerts there, nine of them in Tokyo.

"I am on my way to Europe," he explained, "having played a good deal in the Orient, though less than I intended to. My original purpose was to stay long enough to visit Java and Australia, but I managed only to take in Japan and China. And on account of the doings in China that make travel uncertain I had to give up the greater part of my engagements in that country.

"If, however, I shortened my plans from one necessity or another I purpose to carry them all out, and more, another time. As things shape themselves now I shall tour the United States next season and the season following and shall make summer visits to London. The latter in my schedule is a tour of South America and a final visit to England. From England I shall go to South America and to countries I have been obliged to leave out of my recent itinerary, and to China and Japan again.

"I found that our music has a great attraction for the people of the Far East. All the vocal and instrumental repertory has reached them by graphophone and the curiosity it has aroused in them is remarkable. The graphophone preparation has been going on, I believe, for a little over 10 years. Nearly every Japanese house has a machine, and the violinists, pianists and opera singers who are known to us are known to them.

"At present the Japanese merely receive music; but I think that in five or six years from now, when their students have taken courses in music in Germany and Austria, there will be some good composing done. The Japanese have great intelligence for all kinds of art. But with the technique of music they have little acquaintance. I made preliminary arrangements while I was in Tokyo for some students to go to Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna and learn of the professors there."

To a query of the interviewer concerning the value of the native Japanese music as material for composition he gave reply:

"Monotone! According to my idea of the matter, it is not to be described as music at all. I heard the dance tunes of the 'No' drama performed, and I could discern nothing in them that would be of any use to a composer writing for a concert audience."

Mr. Burmester noted that he and Mme. Burmester would spend the greater part of the summer in Copenhagen where they have their residence. He showed his interviewer a draft of the program of his first recital in the fall, which comes off in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 20. The principal number in the first concert is a minor, Mr. Burmester proved by his talk to be one of those musicians who

## A Scandinavian Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—Organizers in aid of charity are usually so anxious to make money that they forget to make music. The Scandinavian concert, however, given at Queen's Hall on June 7, was a very pleasant exception to the rule. It served an artistic as well as a philanthropic purpose; for while the proceeds were devoted to London benevolences, the program provided a conspectus of music representing Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, arranged under the auspices of the ministers of those countries.

Nothing was wanting that could give distinction. The Crown Prince of Sweden was present, and a long list of immediate and gracious royal patrons had bestowed their support. It is seldom that Londoners have a chance of hearing Scandinavian music in more than haphazard items; here was a whole evening of it, admirably presented. At the close one began to understand the subtle but clear difference of outlook which separates the music of Scandinavia from that of Germany, Russia, France and England.

From a composer's point of view, the songs were more interesting than the instrumental numbers. Moreover, a galaxy of good singers was at hand to render them. Mme. Munthe-Kaas, for Norway, sang Grieg's "En Svane" and "Endrom," also one of Sinding's songs, with intelligence, though with too much vibrato. However, her lovely performance of Sigurd Lie's "Soft-Footed Snow" amply atoned.

Countess Marianne Möhrner displayed a fine voice and delightfully unaffected style in a group of Swedish songs which included Emil Sjögren's beautiful setting of "The Moon Has Lifted Her Silver Crest."

Three Finnish songs by Kuula, Sibellus, and Melartin, heard in the ringing soprano of Mlle. Hanna Granfelt, were thrilling. Lauritz Melchior poured out the notes of his great round voice in four Danish songs.

Two slight cello solos by Henriques and Winding were played by Louis Jensen in a style worthy of better music. The movements from Sjögren's Sonata in E minor for violin and piano were intrinsically better as music, but received an uneven performance—the pianist, Alfred Roth, playing with real charm and understanding, while the violinist displayed an almost Calvinistic lack of color and vivacity. Three solo pianists began, muddled, and ended the concert, namely: Haraldur Sigurdsson (Iceland), Fridolf Backer-Grøndahl (Norway), and Ilmari Hannikainen (Finland), the first-named among them playing a rather interesting theme with variations (Op. 40) by Carl Nielsen.

One variation, containing an inverted pedal embellished with acciaccaturas, was as oddly fascinating as a Notre Dame gargyle. M. M. S.



Scene From John Drinkwater's New Historical Play, "Oliver Cromwell"  
Irene Rooke as Cromwell's Mother, Henry Ainley as Cromwell, in Mr. Ainley's London Production

## Reactions of a Reader

IT HAS been said that Mr. Edmund Lester Pearson's "Books in Black or Red" (New York: The Macmillan Company) is more delectable fare for the bookman than Mr. A. Edward Newton's two books on collecting. But, frankly, this is an exaggeration. The charm of Mr. Newton's work lies in its tremendous zest; his joy is alive in us. Whereas Mr. Pearson's book is merely a pleasant, meandering dissertation on books and their different aspects, as observed from his post at the New York Public Library. Perhaps the book's chief virtue lies in its reminders of tales and authors long outgrown: Beadle's Dime Library, items from which small boys of the eighties used to smuggle upstairs beneath their jackets to read by candlelight; the excellent nonsense verse which children of the same period found in the pages of St. Nicholas; Carry's "Davy and the Goblin"; the stories of Frank Stockton; the nonsense verses of Mrs. M. E. Blake and of J. G. Francis, whose "Book of Cheerful Cats" still runs through edition after edition. In an over-serious and burdened age, we are grateful to re-read.

THE UNTAUGHT SEA-URCHIN  
There once was an ichthyosaurus  
Who lived when the earth was all porous;  
But he faded with shame  
When he first  
And departed a long time before us.

Neither could we afford to miss a certain eighteenth century novel, called "The Life and Opinions of John Bunce, Esq." of which the hero wandered about England and Ireland, "marring one after another of seven young ladies of matchless beauty and profound learning." Here Mr. Pearson quotes Mr. Edmund Gosse: "Amory was a fervid admirer of womankind, and he favored a rare type, the learned lady who bears her learning lightly and can discuss the quadrations of curvilinear spaces without ceasing to be a 'bouncing dear' and a 'bouncing dear'." More than all, we welcome the reference to Herbert A. Giles' "A Chinese Biographical Dictionary," that famous treasure-trove over which one of Mr. E. V. Lucas' heroes gazed in "Over Bemerton's." So, after all, Mr. Pearson's book has contributed to our joy de vivre, which is considerable to say of any book.

The influence of titles is positively frightening. Their possibilities range all the way from definite clues to mere blunders. Upon the selection of them depends much, yet it is surprising how few are really original or revealing. Take the Road family, for instance. This season, in the world of books, we have had "The Road to the Open," "The Middle of the Road," "The Road to Calvary," "The Hidden Road," and now "The Mystery Road."

Of course, no one can pretend that it matters enormously either way or the other. It does not affect the enjoyment of a book. But, surely, it is more agreeable to begin the reading of a book with page one, not page 9 or page 14. After all, it might quite as well be accepted universally that not the title page, but the first page of the first chapter, is properly speaking, page 1.

A thing which we greatly feared has come upon us—in the shape of an English visitor to Boston who imagines that "Main Street" and "Babbitt" are typically American. The calamity has threatened for some while; now it has fallen. Allusion was made to two books by one of the younger American school of middle western writers; our friend might have heard the titles since Jonathan Cape had published them lately in England. She had read them both and enjoyed them, she said.

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The Covered Wagon  
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EUGENE O'BRIEN "Steve"  
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## RESTAURANTS

## GOSHEN, IND.

## Mary Mary

LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—SUPPER  
GOSHEN, IND.

## The Motion Pictures

WILLIAM DE MILLE has made a lifelike picture for Paramount from A. E. Thomas' comedy, "Only 28." To be sure, the action frequently lapses into conventional sentimentality, where it concerns the behavior of the college professor who pays court to the widow of 28. Her children feel that she should settle down and like the children of the woman in Barrie's "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," rather insist on bringing up their mother in the sober way they think she should go. One has a feeling that Clara Beranger, who made the scenario from Mr. Thomas' play, understands men—less well than women—for the widow and her daughter manifest the little individualizing touches in their characterizations that one misses in the widow's son and the professor.

Mr. DeMille has succeeded in photographing the story in terms of thought rather than in terms of melodrama, and thus has attained to a natural effect in many of his scenes. His work has been made easier by a well-chosen cast of sensitive players—Elliott Dexter as the professor, Robert Agnew as the son, Miss May McAvoy as the daughter, and Miss Lois Wilson as the widow.

Miss Wilson indicated the distress of the widow—longing on the one hand for the romance that she missed in her youth and yearning on the other for the love and respect of her children—with an effectiveness that was at once strong and delicate. Mr. Dexter's one dramatic scene came when the professor makes the daughter realize that she has been a rather selfish little prig. George Fawcett plays a small part with all his usual mellow humor.

The production, apart from a rather conventionalized small-college atmosphere, is satisfying. Once again a good film is marred by a faded village boating scene made in the studio tank. In the photographs, where something close to an illusion of actuality is possible, elaborate stagey backgrounds fairly shriek out their falseness, where they would pass unnoticed in the more artificial theater from whence they have been adapted.

Frederic and Fanny Hatton, authors of "Years of Discretion," "Lombardi, Ltd.," and several other comedies.

## RESTAURANTS

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Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement. Moderate prices. Dinner from 12 noon to 2:30 P. M. \$1.50 and \$1.75. Also a la Carte.

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The Restaurant that has served Concord, N. H., and its friends for 50 years.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

## David Belasco Saw

## The Fool

and Wired Channing Pollock  
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."

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GEORGE COHAN Thea. By 45 St. Even. 8:30  
LOUIS F. WEBER presents  
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With VIVIANE SEGAL  
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THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST  
"The Covered Wagon"  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze  
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1



# MOTORISMS

FOR anything but long-distance touring and country use, the heavy car with a long body and fast becoming obsolete. The first indication of this in America was the use of two-liter engines at Indianapolis. Racing tests have shown conclusively that we can now build an engine running with perfect safety at 6000 revolutions per minute. The latest development in British racing car engines shows the overhead valves completely inclosed, the engine and unit clean in appearance, the water pump and magneto very accessible, the gear levers and clutch pedal mounted on the chassis speed box, and the servo motor for the brake operation at the back of the gear box. The English touring car is built along similar lines, and it is but a question of time when American automobiles will adopt those European features which have proven practical on the track and road.

On July 2, at Tours, France, one of the English entries will be a six-cylinder engine, which is capable of developing 105 h. p. on the Froude water brake, at 5000 m. m. to 6000 revolutions per minute. The magneto and engine is correctly designed, perfectly balanced and turns with the smoothness and precision of a sewing machine. The touring engine of two liters gives between 35 and 40 m. p. h. and is being developed more every day. The valve gear will be lightened, the push-rod form of operation will disappear, and the flat combustion chamber being missing on many of the new English models. The normal touring car on the Continent will run at a speed of 4000 r. p. m. and will be very much lighter, because the capacity of the engine will be smaller, thus placing less stress on the transmission, with a lessening of fuel consumption, since the higher the compression, the greater efficiency obtainable.

One of the French cars will use a 12-cylinder engine in the Grand Prix at Tours and in Italy this year. This is an outgrowth from the old one-cylinder engine with a 100x250 mm. stroke, and a piston displacement of 1963 c. c. In the new engine each cylinder has a cubic capacity of approximately 166 c. c., dimensions of 51.4x50 mm. bore and stroke (1992 c. c.), which means that the whole engine is so small as to be almost incapable of visualization. The new engine will be smaller, thus placing less stress on the transmission, with a lessening of fuel consumption, since the higher the compression, the greater efficiency obtainable.

The cylinders are iron castings in blocks of six, with duralumin water jackets screwed on, which not only saves weight, but which makes the cylinder walls and the amount of water space which exists around the valve seats and plugs and the spark plug hole. There is not a plain bearing in the engine with the exception of the gudgeon pins. The crankshaft is machined out of the solid billet, with circular webs, carried in roller bearings and receives the T-section rods which also have roller big ends. Oil is de-

livered under pressure to each of the main bearings and through the hollow shaft to the connecting rod bearings, but no lubricant is contained in the pump, for of the two pumps, one takes the oil from the external tank and delivers it to the bearings and the other scavenges the basechamber. A double centrifugal water pump on the front end of the engine sends a direct stream of water to each of the two blocks of cylinders. The interesting part of this is that while the entry for the race was not placed until March 1 and the car not even started at that date, the entire production will be tuned up and ready less than four months later.

In France it has been decreed that 10 per cent alcohol must be mixed with all gasoline sold. It is not likely the new mixture will decrease the price of the fuel. For some time the Paris Omnibus Company has operated 1000 busses on a 50-50 alcohol-benzol mixture, the alcohol coming from France and the benzol from Germany. The price of gasoline is very high in France. Gasoline received at the port of Rouen costs 60 centimes per liter, plus 1 franc 90 centimes retail in Paris, for state and local taxes are higher than the import price of the fuel. Import duties and transport taxes total 18 centimes per liter, the city of Paris has a local tax of 20 centimes a liter, and the capital immobilized by the necessity of maintaining large stocks of gasoline adds another 10 centimes to the price. As an example of the different state policies, gasoline costing 60 centimes per liter retail in Belgium is sold for 1 franc 50 centimes in France, minimum price.

The idea that closed models would glut the market has been dispelled to a great extent by the orders coming in from the agricultural districts. Farmers, as a rule, have had a very good season, and are buying trucks, tractors and passenger cars. For their use the open car is just as practical as the closed model, as service is the main thought when buying, not looks. The warm weather has also been a factor in increasing the volume of new and used cars. Parts manufacturers are holding back a little, but not as much as during the first of the year when a slump was looked for any day. June promises to keep up the high record of production, but there is little expectation of meeting the figures for May which ran to 405,000, which is estimated to be greater than April by 20,000 passenger cars and 3000 trucks, a new record for the industry.

Two of the largest tire manufacturers in the country have announced a cut on casings and tubes. One has reduced the entire line 10 per cent and the other 7 per cent. The cut was entirely unexpected, as the tendency has been to increase prices all along the line, but there is a reduction in the light to open an American source of rubber supply, together with the aroused public sentiment against a reduction of car rubber by European rubber monopolists, has brought the price down to 28 cents a pound from the high level of 37 cents.

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## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT  
Special from Monitor Bureau

CONTRARY to expectation, the Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, was present at the summer communication of Grand Lodge, and the Duke of York also being in attendance the latter was invested as Senior Grand Warden for the year in succession to his brother, the Prince of Wales. The Grand Master made the following announcements:

I have decided, on the invitation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lancashire, western division, to hold the September Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge at Liverpool on Sept. 5. I have approved of the visit in July of the Pro Grand Master, Lord Amthill, with the Grand Treasurer, Sir John Ferguson, and other grand officers, to the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, at Toronto, and to St. John's, Newfoundland, to install the new District Master. Lord Amthill has been Pro Grand Master since 1908, a period of 15 years, and I suggest that the Grand Lodge should invite him to sit for his portrait, to be hung in Freemasons' Hall.

There was much applause at these announcements and in consequence of the Grand Master's announcement with regard to the visit to Canada, Sir Alfred Robbins moved that the deputation be charged to convey to the Grand Lodge of Canada and to all the brethren in the Dominion the fraternal greetings of the Grand Lodge of England and the expression of their earnest wish to co-operate with them in the maintenance of the tenets of the craft and the objects of Freemasonry.

On the occasion of the presentation of Hall Stone Medals the Duke of Connaught said: "As I am anxious to see our new Grand Lodge scheme fully developed, and the building commenced during my Grand Mastership; I am considering the holding of a festival for the fund within the next two years, at which I hope to preside."

The motion to admit individual brethren of enemy alien birth on a unanimous resolution of reinstatement by the lodge to which they belong was defeated with but a few dissentients, Sir Alfred Robbins declaring in a speech which evidently voiced the feelings of the meeting that it was the overwhelming opinion of the board of general purposes, of which he is the president, that such a motion was far too premature and could be worked only with difficulty, as reinstatement in one lodge would, according to Masonic procedure, mean permission to visit any other lodge it invited by any individual member.

The Masonic Million Memorial Fund Committee reported that during the last three months steady progress has been maintained in the receipt, not

only of donations toward the fund, but on further promises of assistance. Thirty-four additional lodges have become Hall Stone lodges, 22 of which are in the provinces. Twenty-four out of the 32 lodges in the Province of Buckinghamshire are represented on that list, while the promises from the London lodges now amount to £277,000.

On the previous evening the Earl of Stradbroke, home on short leave from his duties as Governor-General of Victoria, presided in his capacity of Pro Grand Mark Master at the annual festival of the Grand Mark Lodge. He said he found exactly the same spirit among the Freemasons in Australia as in England. There was the same enthusiasm and the same progress. It was indeed extraordinary to observe the manner in which Freemasonry was being taken up all over Australia, but the utmost care was being exercised not to introduce anyone who was not of good repute.

A Masonic lodge under the Grand Lodge of England will, it is anticipated, shortly be founded in Jerusalem, of which it is hoped Sir Gilbert Clayton, Chief Secretary of Palestine, and District Grand Warden of Egypt and the Sudan, will be the first Master.

## Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1.—Three new air routes were opened from Munich recently to Berlin via Leipzig; to Geneva via Zurich, and to Vienna. A daily service will be maintained on all three routes, except on Sundays. The operating company is the Bayerische Luft Lloyd.

The number of passengers carried by the British air lines during the last week in April was 530—double the number for the corresponding period of 1922.

A project is being considered for a combined air and railroad express service between Riga and Lisbon. The probable plan and proposed route are as follows: By airplane from Lisbon to Barcelona; night express to Marseilles; air from Marseilles to Munich; night express thence to Berlin, and air from Berlin to Riga. The journey by rail at present takes 115 hours. The new service would reduce this to 60 hours.

The British Air Ministry has set aside £9000 toward the expenses of British exhibitors at the Gotherburg Aeronautical Exhibition from July 12 to Aug. 20.

The first direct flight between Moscow and Teheran was successfully carried out in April, the time taken being 23 hours. The distance between these two places is over 1400 miles.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

New Biographer of Handel  
Destroys Some Illusions

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

WHEN the other day, Mr. A. G. Gardner and Mr. Philip Guedalla debated on the subject of "Biographers and Their Victims," Mr. Asquith, who was in the chair, asked "What ought a biography to be? A photograph, a picture, a caricature or a creation?" Some of the best biographies in history, he added, came in one or other of those categories.

Mr. Newman Flower's recently published biography of George Frideric Handel (Cassell & Co. 21s.) might perhaps be classified as a picture—a portrait group with the composer as the central figure. Surrounding him, on a large and crowded canvas, is a brilliant mob of royalties, aristocrats, cardinals, dancers, artists, impresarios, opera-singers, charlatans, scoundrels, admiring friends, enemies whose admiration had taken the wrong turning; and, by way of contrast, the unostentatious, narrow, thrifty Saxon family which had "never been original, but ever respectable," and which failed even to realize that it had given the world a genius. Not without justification has the author presented Handel larger than life-size. A big man must be drawn to a big scale.

## A Heroic Poem

Carlyle writes somewhere that "there is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man; also it may be said, there is no life of a man faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed." Mr. Newman Flower has faithfully recorded a life that is one of the big heroic poems of musical biography. His fidelity led him to original research, with the result that many generally accepted "facts" are now shown up as empty fictions. Handel's previous biographers have even started his career at a wrong address. Mr. Newman Flower tells us that Dr. Bernhard Weissborn, a professor of Halle University and a great Handel student, has discovered recently undeniable evidence that Handel was born not in the house decorated with laurels and the names of his oratorios, but at the house next door. Several generations of pilgrims have wasted their curiosity on the wrong premises.

Great men drag into fame, many who would never earn it for themselves. Charles Jennens' principal claim on posterity is that of having compiled the libretto of "The Messiah." He was popular in cultured Georgian Society and rich enough to spend £20,000 in laying out the grounds of his country seat. "He would drive down to his publishers in a magnificent carriage, drawn by horses with plumes; with a lackey sitting up behind, whose duty it was to get down and sweep the pavement free of rubbish before his master got out." Handel, himself, preferred a more primitive form of locomotion and walked.

## The Last Librettist

Jennens' pride in the libretto was magniloquent. The success of the "Messiah" was his alone. "I will show you a collection I gave to Handel, called 'Messiah,' which I value highly," he wrote to a friend, "and he has made a fine entertainment of it, tho' not near so good as he might and ought to have done. I have with great difficulty made him correct some of the grossest faults in the composition, but he retained his overture obstinately, in which there are some passages far unworthy of Handel."

## Audiences and Claire Dux

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

UNLESS Miss Claire Dux, the soprano, started me on an impractical train of thought when she talked to me the other day, I ought to write a pamphlet on the theme of audiences in the United States. Not that she gave me much actual information on the subject. But she did remind me that a neglected field of national character study, rich in material, exists, and she almost prompted me, by the tone of her comment, to go and cultivate it. More broadly, she indicated, though without designing to, how I could collect facts about the habits and predilections of musical gatherings in all the countries of America, and in those of Europe, too, for that matter, and she caused me to see how I could work them into chapters.

"I have met some of the most interesting people I have come upon anywhere," said Miss Dux. "In small places; and some of the most appreciative listeners as well. In the smaller towns of Virginia, the Carolinas and Alabama where I have appeared, the public has demanded that I give my best and has responded warmly when I have given it."

Remarks of the same import as these have been made to interviewers, granted, times without number. And yet, all the more reason why they are to be regarded as a promising starting-point for discussion. Possibly I shall find in a year or two that some person inclined to social philosophy has been impressed with the idea just as I was the afternoon I saw Miss Dux and, getting ahead of me in publication, has shaped it into a monograph. If I were a showman and were to mention a new line of policy that I had evolved from contact with my clients, I am sure some manager would hasten to anticipate me in carrying it out. If I were an orchestral conductor and were to conceive from my experience in the concert room a notion for a new type of program and were to tell it all around, I am as certain as can be that somebody else who directed an instrumental organization would run it in his performances a day or two before I planned to in mine.

To return, however, to the talk,

del but much more unworthy of "Messiah."

Mr. Newman Flower has discovered that Jennens never compiled the words of "The Messiah" at all. It was the work of Jennens' secretary, a wretched "half-starved little clergyman" named Pooley.

The story of the "Water Music" being written to win back the favor of George I is also, it seems, another biographical blunder. When the "Water Music" was first played in 1717, the King and the composer were the best of friends.

But perhaps the biggest disappointment is reserved for those who have revealed the touching romance of "The Harmonious Blacksmith." Mr. Newman Flower points out that "there never was a harmonious blacksmith. Never in his life did Handel seek refuge during a thunderstorm in a blacksmith's shop and, hearing the even beat of the hammer on the anvil, go out, when the storm was over, to compose the immortal melody." There is today a stone memorial in White-church churchyard inscribed to William Powell, the Harmonious Blacksmith, who was parish clerk during the time the immortal Handel was organist of the church. Unfortunately Handel was never organist there. Step by step the author has tracked down a fabrication which began with a letter from an anonymous correspondent published by The Times in 1855. Well might Sir Robert Walpole

say, "Anything but history, for history must be false."

In giving us a biography that for veracity and interest is one of the best, if not the best, in the English language, Mr. Newman Flower has refrained from offering any critical or technical estimate of Handel's work. The shifting sands of critical opinion were perhaps never less stable than they are today. Giants like Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Gluck recognized a fellow-giant in music that to many now is almost as stale as yesterday's newspaper. But after the lapse of nearly 200 years Handel is still in the best sense a "popular" composer. Samuel Butler, the fervid admirer, asserted that Handel was greater than Homer. "Handel is so great and so simple," he wrote, "that no one but a professional musician is unable to understand him." But, after all, Handel was a very professional musician.

Handel, in spite of his Saxon birth, may be claimed as an English composer. Perhaps, as Butler put it, he found England more Saxon than Saxony itself. What work could he more English in sentiment than his masterpiece, "The Messiah"? Handel's music represents, to use his biographer's words, "the thoughts of one who could survey Humanity and translate into music the impressions formed. It is questionable whether any music composed in this country or imported into it has reached the heart of the people so truly as his."

The musician who reads this admirable book will certainly gain a better understanding of a remarkable man and turn to his music with a new interest.



Miss Claire Dux

Summer Music  
in Philadelphia

By FULLERTON WALDO

Philadelphia, June 19

BECAUSE of the success of the first summer season of orchestral concerts in Fairmount Park, \$40,000 has been appropriated again by Philadelphia's City Council for symphonic performances in the open-air auditorium at Lemon Hill. Last year many thousands of persons were delighted and delighted by music of the highest order. It was dispensed under the batons of Victor Kolar, Henry Hadley and Thaddeus Rich, by 50 players, most of whom were drawn from the ranks of the Philadelphia Orchestra. For the first three weeks, Kolar conducted. Mr. Hadley and Dr. Rich each led for a fortnight.

The pavilion in which the concerts are given has seats for only 2500, but several thousand more on occasion manage to get within earshot in the unlimited standing space at the rear. A high standard is maintained. The players take themselves and their mission of popular enlightenment very seriously. A study of last season's programs shows what may be expected this year. The opening concert was devoted to Wagner and Tchaikovsky, with the "Mistral" Overture, the preludes to Acts I and III of "Lohengrin," the prelude and conclusion of "Tristan and Isolde," the Ride of the Valkyries and (for Tchaikovsky) the "Nut-Cracker" Suite, the Andante from the "Symphony No. 4," the "Pavane" and the march movement from the "Pathetic" Symphony.

## Other Programs

On other programs Rimsky-Korsakov, Saint-Saëns, Liszt, Humperdinck and Meyerbeer were represented. The lighter vein was by no means neglected. There was the perennial "Blue Danube." The rippling levity of Nicolai's overture for "The Merry Wives of Windsor" vied for favor with the long measures of Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy." Victor Herbert's inspiriting "March of the Toys" was a cheerful pendant for Auber's "Fra Diavolo" overture. Thomas "Song of the Drum Major" and Chabrier's whirling "Española" rhapsody were features of another pleasantly varied assortment, the distinguished operatic basso Henri Sotter appearing as soloist on this program.

Philadelphia has always made a feature of public band concerts. This writer for several years was chairman of the committee which awarded the contracts for those at the central plaza of the City Hall. These are a boon to those unable to leave the city, and they have been made the points for vast concourses of persons taking part in the stimulating exercise of community singing.

But the most widely known summer concerts are those at Willow Grove Park, a short distance beyond the city limits. Of old, Walter Damrosch came for many seasons, with an orchestra chiefly made up of his New York Symphony performers, and there laid the foundations of the popularity he has always enjoyed in Philadelphia. It is an open secret that had he wished it he could have been made conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra at the time Carl Fohlg was chosen. Had he accepted the post, he would undoubtedly have remained as conductor of that organization today.

## Willow Grove Concerts

The Willow Grove concerts are free to all visitors to the park. Victor Herbert has returned this summer for a month, with 50 performers, giving four brief concerts each day. It is his twentieth engagement, and the regard in which he is held by the public shows no sign of waning. The general demand has led the genial conductor to set each Wednesday for programs devoted to his own music. This year he has brought forward several compositions of his creation, the overture for "Orange Blossoms," an orchestration of "Minstrels," and a fantasy based on the tuneful themes of "The Wizard of the Nile."

Mr. Herbert, like the leaders at the Lemon Hill concerts in Fairmount Park, does not hesitate to use classical numbers in his programs. He includes Bach, Wagner, Handel, Grieg, Liszt, Gounod, Puccini, Moszkowski, Bizet, sensuously following the upward trend of public taste.

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Felix Weingartner

Mr. Weingartner on  
Musical England

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

London, June 12

WHEN I met Felix Weingartner quite casually at a social meeting in his honor, given in connection with his recent visit to London, he reminded me that it was nearly 18 years since we had last met. Thrice since then I had seen him on the conductor's rostrum, but the latter of these occasions was as long ago as the Haydn Centennial in 1909. Time has given him greater fluency in the English language. Certainly it has not lessened the keen interest he takes in everything and everybody around him.

A couple of days later I attended a rehearsal and heard and saw him put the finishing touches to the preparation of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, and was struck with the immense difference between his strenuous manner then and the quiet dignity of his concert manner.

"The orchestra is splendid," he said afterward, in reply to my inquiry. "Very attentive and very artistic."

Asked about the number of rehearsals necessary to prepare the

The effect of these summer band and orchestra concerts is easily perceptible when the symphony concerts at the Academy are resumed. It is a matter of common remark that for several seasons past the Philadelphia Orchestra has "begun where it left off," when its week-end performances resumed in mid-October. There was little "black" to be taken up, or rust to be rubbed off the golden tone of horns and violins. At the outset of the series, nowadays, there is found what was mid-season form a few years ago. Thus the benefit of the summer music is not merely to the summer audiences. It is the year-round gain of players as well as listeners.

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works presented (there is a common complaint that English orchestras do not rehearse enough), he said that for three concerts he had had seven rehearsals, and the work had been done so well that although two recent and unfamiliar compositions by Josef Holbrooke were in the programs, he had been able to cut the last rehearsal short by an hour.

While in London he had taken the opportunity of hearing the British National Opera Company in Holst's "The Perfect Fool" and other works, and although he had found the new opera a little difficult to understand, he thought it was very well written and particularly well produced, especially on the scenic side.

Recently, too, he had been interested in studying some of the works of Arnold Bax and Josef Holbrooke. With these, and Elgar (most of whose works he had conducted in England or on the Continent) and Delius, he was sure a great development was taking place.

In England generally he found a considerable change for the better since his previous visits. Vienna, which he himself knows so well, has an old culture, a tremendous culture, but it is not always a living culture. London both in its life and its music, so far as he had been able to observe them, was more alive and yet more regulated.

An instance he mentioned that between the movements of the symphonies he made a short pause, "and then—nothing—nothing. It was like a church, so silent, so listening, so expectant, were the audiences." From this and similar things, he felt that the most artistic things, the best interpretations one could give, would awake an echo in the public. He had felt this throughout his concerts, and although he had had only a small opportunity of judging, he had formed a strong impression of an artistic atmosphere.

On the subject of modernism in music, Mr. Weingartner would give only his personal view as a conductor. "Modern" is such a difficult term, he said. Haydn and Mozart are modern, vitally modern, while some works written quite recently are not modern at all. Music of today is nothing that one can take hold of. Some of it is very good and some has scarcely any good qualities at all. Classical music, on the other hand, is more fixed and definite; what was experimental when first it was written has proved to be right.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Wonders of White—A Study

THE wall was part of a white room which I had reached one evening when tired by the noise of the biggest city in the world. It was a cunning room, furnished by a cunning hand, and it was perfectly snow-white except for two plain curtains of a soft blue that hung at the large window. The walls were distemperd; no gloss upon them and no pictures.

The window looked out over a small garden, then across a wide Sussex cornfield and beyond it to the sea. In the early morning the corners of the room were filled with a blue light. Upon the ceiling was a certain quivering movement of blue shadows. This puzzled me. After some days I learned to connect that rippling with sun and wind. It was the reflection of movement on the surface of the sea. What pleasure I had of it!—that ethereal wage-game of blue shadows.

As time went on, the cornfield began to change color; every evening one saw less of green, more of fawn and gold. It was a fine field; the furrows ran straight; the corn stood up, a million million spiky ears, each one rich with the immemorial pattern of the twin rows of grain; a pattern that you can see now engraved on the new Italian soldo, a right handsome little coin. By this time I had begun to notice on my white wall a faint golden glow, that was not sun-light, stretching in a band across. This was especially visible towards evening, and each day the gold was deeper; at last it dawned upon me that what I saw was the color-shadow of the ripening corn thrown by the western sun.

Then one evening I found this golden glow had a crimson light through it. I looked out of the window. The sunset light (not red, but gold), was shooting through the ears of corn in the cornfield opposite and they shone with a light that was reflected red upon my wall. But why red? I was most puzzled. There it all was—the yellow sun, the golden-tawny field, the red light on the wall. What sense was in this? After some days, as the red light deepened with each evening, I went down to the field. Was it the poppies? No, there were but a few, scattered here and there, and the crimson band on my wall was perfectly regular. Idly I picked an ear and began to strip the grain; and lo! it was what is called red wheat! Every little grain was as red as blood. The sun had found it out, and piercing the yellow husk, had carried the red light abroad.

But who could have imagined that the light of the setting sun could have mixed with the glow of the red corn in the ear and thrown its illumination to such a distance?

Not only is white sensitive to color reflection, but it has the great art and virtue of resisting back. A white

rose will shine like a little lamp in a dark garden at night. How the white heads of the mighty Alps start out in the late evening and shine like companies of angels! There is a curious village called Solva on the coast of Wales near to St. David's. It is perched on dark cliffs above a gorgeous sea of blue and purple and emerald green. Every house is snow-white, walls, roofs, chimneys—gateposts even, so that they shine like heaps of snow in the twilight. "Sixteen miles and seventeen hills," divide Solva from the modern world, and the old idea of sanctification expressed in the white garment still lives among its people: for twelve hundred years or so they have been dressing their houses all in white till they look like a company of sea-birds settled on the cliffs: or like little clouds newly alighted and come to stay, hiding blue shadows in the day-time, turning to rose at evening or at dawn. It is a long jump from mere humble whitewash to marbles of Carrara; but white cottages and white palace have

sailed. I seem to be back in those stirring days. Before my vision grows a picture, not of the old hulk idling at her last wharf, but plowing again the stormy seas below the Horn. I see the eager look-outs in fore and main cross-trees, swinging far aloft as the ship rides the high Antarctic seas beneath an ominous sky. I can almost discern the misty breath of the quarry far ahead, and I seem to hear faintly the well-known call, "There she blows!" and well I know, from my own seagoing, those commands, yelled by the mate as the ship comes about, "Hard up, the helm! Weather braces! Hands to the fore and main royal and to-gallant buntlines! Lively there, lads!"

Ah, those were the brave days of the sea! Gone now, finished for all time, though an occasional schooner-rigged whaler, with motive power, sails out of New Bedford, with her Brava crew. But rapidly the fabric of sail fades from the sea, and with it goes romance, shriveled before the thing called commercialism, as parchment in the flame. And the old square-rigged whaler, in her passing, symbolizes an age we have left behind.

## A Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
There is not much to mark: a rug or two  
Of Eastern weave, now nearly trodden through  
By years of use; a lamp with vellum shade;  
A table, spread with tinselled blue brocade;  
Low chairs of chintz and reed; a looking-glass  
In carved wood frame, and bits of burnished brass—  
Against coarse hangings of autumnal tints;  
Some lacquered bowls and jars, time-mellowed prints.  
Brown books on shelves unfashionably high.  
There is no striving to allure the eye,  
No hint of conscious art. Yet beauty lives  
Within this calm, secluded place. She gives  
Her silent welcome to the lightest guest,  
And yields to all the largess of her rest.  
Margaret Ashmun.

planation is to be found in the volume which records the reception tendered him by the Union League in 1871, when he was about to depart for Turkey. The speeches and letters of appreciation were many, but they fall sharply into two groups. The letters from out of town, from Bryant, Holmes, Lowell, Longfellow, Whipple, Aldrich, Stedman, Curtis, and others, all pay their tribute to the poet and dramatist. But to the speakers from his native city and State, that sphere of his activity seemed to be almost unknown, except to Bayard Taylor, who paid him a graceful tribute in verse. Aldrich put the whole thing in a nutshell when he wrote: "It is pleasant to see Philadelphia treating one of her own distinguished men of letters as if he were a distinguished man of letters from somewhere else." But Aldrich did not hear the speeches at the reception!

In an age when so much that is worthless is printed and reprinted it is a grim commentary on our national taste that the work of one of the greatest of our dramatists should be practically unavailable except for "Francesca da Rimini." The foreign

## Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOMINION is defined by the dictionary as "rightful control." This definition becomes significant when we recall that the first mention of dominion in the Bible is found at the very beginning of it, where we read that God gave man dominion "over all the earth." And it will be readily admitted that man could not possibly obtain possession of anything in a more "rightful" way than to have it bestowed upon him by God. To realize this would preclude the possibility of man ever being at the mercy of any material thing, condition, or person. And yet, do not we hear people constantly complain of being at the mercy of the elements, of ill health, scarcity of living accommodations, lack of work, of money, or of time—at the mercy of discord generally? And all too ready are they to accept seemingly untoward conditions as unavoidable; while the facts remain that God has endowed man, spiritual man, from the beginning with dominion over all, and that man cannot be deprived of the spiritual gifts of God, the omnipotent Giver.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discovered in recent years the true status of man. When speaking about the birthright of man, on page 518 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says, "His birthright is dominion, not subjection." And on page 228 we read: "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science. Dropping their present beliefs, they will recognize harmony as the spiritual reality and discord as the material unreality."

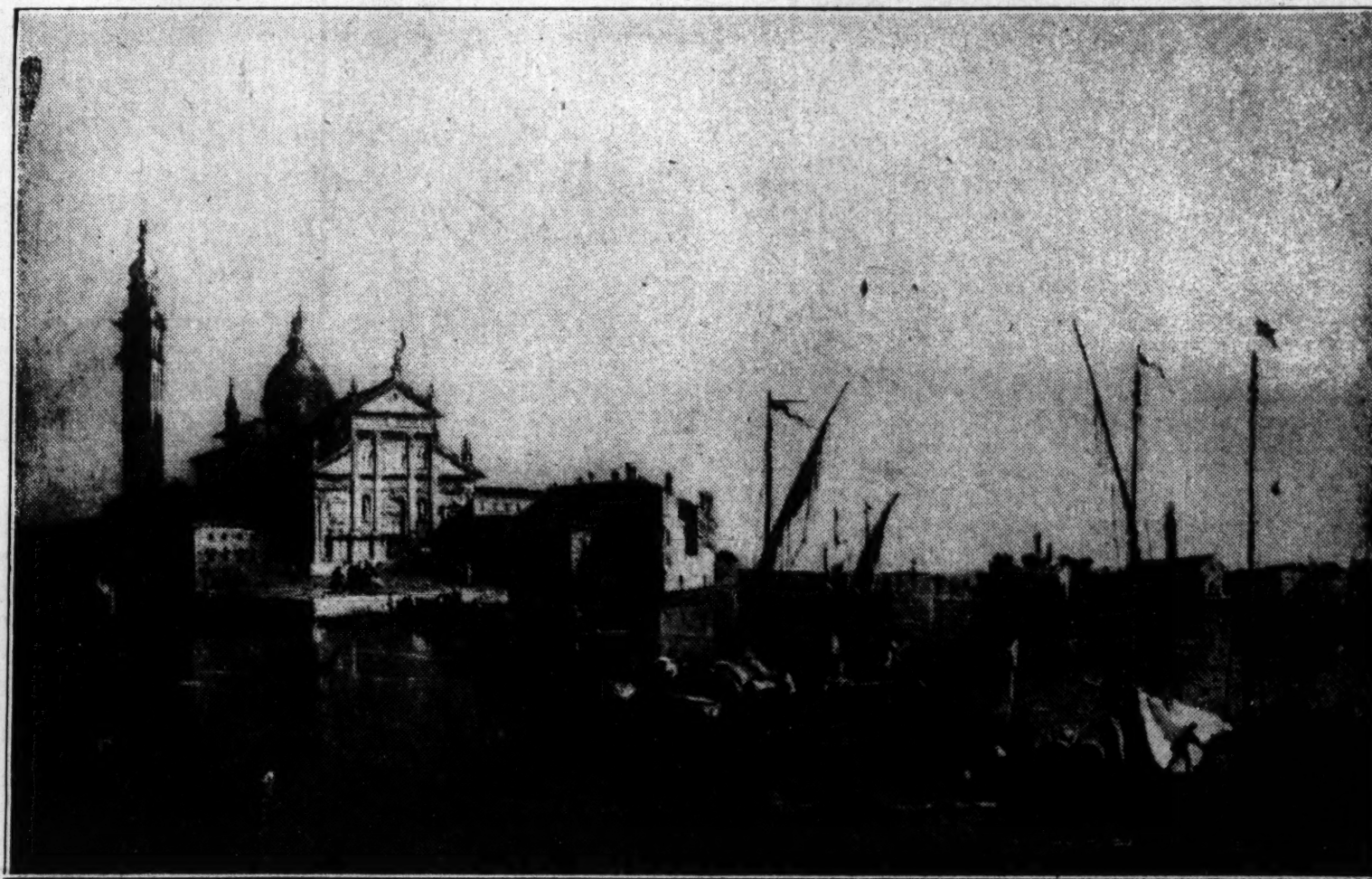
Dominion should not be confounded with domination. They are, indeed, as far removed from each other as good is apart from evil. He who has learned man's true dominion has lost all inclination to dominate others. Anyone who understands Christian Science knows that he cannot avail himself of any of the blessings attaching to man, as the reflection of God, unless he accedes the same universal good to his neighbor. This fact

was acknowledged by a news reporter some years ago, when he correctly stated (Miscellany, p. 93), "Christian Science promises nothing in the way of gratifying the passions or attaining dominion over others." He who attempts to dominate cannot have the true conception of dominion or a right understanding of the teachings of Christian Science.

What must one do, then, when he seems to be at the mercy of some thing or other? He should plant himself firmly on the facts of spiritual creation. It will then presently become clear to him that men ignorantly consign themselves to suffer. Man is ever in possession of his God-given power to cope successfully with any and every condition; and it is not honoring God to succumb to anything erroneous. The realization of this will bring about his release, for the truth is always victorious.

If one is still in doubt as to how to solve his problem, it were well to recall the words of James, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." Having the comforting assurance that God does not upbraid men for their ignorance, one can confidently pray for light in his perplexity; and there is ample evidence, from the beginning of history to the present moment, that righteous prayer is answered. The sincere Christian, calling thus upon God, must know that his prayer is answered; and he will involuntarily do as Jesus did,—thank the Father of all good for having heard him, even before the improved material evidence has appeared. The way will become clear, and the threatening enslaving conditions will vanish. He has known the truth, and the truth has made him free!

How victorious life may become if lived in the constant consciousness of the facts of creation, whether we spend most of it in the office, the factory, the shop, the home, or the institutes of learning! Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 42): "With Christ, Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions. No wonder 'people were astonished at his doctrine'; for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes."



"San Giorgio di Maggiore, Venice." From the Painting by Francesco Guardi

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## Song of the Steam Shovel

I tear at the heart of the sleeping earth.  
I wake the hills with my noisy mirth,  
Through me the dreams of the world have birth.

Grunting and swinging, I lay my path;  
The soft earth sinks 'neath the weight of my wrath;  
The far hills shake to the rock of my laugh.

High through the hiss of my mighty steams,  
Clear through the discordant grunts and screams,  
Harmony swells, the music of dreams.

Music of boilers, tested and strong,  
Iron arms riveted, steady and long,  
Steaming and dreaming, I sing my song;

Hear me, ye idlers, hark to my song!  
I sing of the men who cut your trails,  
Who span your rivers and lay your rails.

The man who tries and the man who fails.

I sing of the glory of work well done,  
A night's rest earned at the set of sun,  
A brave thing dared and a good fight won.

So I sing my song to the men who build,  
Till the last ditch is dug and the last cut filled,  
Till my fires are dead and my voice is stilled.

Till they scrap me for junk and I'm thrown away;  
But I've sung my song and I've had my day,  
And the work of my dreams and my toil will stay!

—Josephine Bowman Wetzel.

## Dante Went Before

Though Shakespeare may appear to us, who speak only English, to have a broader spread of pliancy—to lead his victorious thought with more triumphant sweep beyond the utmost bounds of human speculation—though Milton may, to English ears, appear to sing with a nobler measure and in a more melodious strain, pray remember that Dante preceded them by something like three hundred years and that as his leaders, beside the great Greeks and Latin Poets (whom they had likewise) he had only Giotto, Giotto, and the Provencal Rimatori, while Shakespeare and Milton had Chaucer and Spenser and above all Dante himself. He walked alone so far as inspiring human fellowship was concerned. Those about him were all critical and many held that he was wasting his recognized genius writing in the vulgar tongue and of the dead and gone instead of in the scholarly and classic language, of the living. Shakespeare, on the other hand, had as shining a company of comrades of genius as ever poured about a man the electric stimulus of intellectual fellowship.—Thomas Nelson Page, in "Dante and His Influence."

## The Whaler's Rest

She has taken one more cruise, the old whaler, and her last. It was across a Connecticut harbor at the end of a tow-line, to a final berth beside a crumbling wharf in old Fairhaven. It is fitting that she rests in the place whence she set forth, in her brave days, on many an ocean-girdling voyage.

In New Bedford after long absence, I sought the wharf where this relic of Herman Melville's time had lain for more than twenty years. Here they had tied her up on the return from her final whaling-cruise. Had she, I wondered, at last disappeared, like the others? I sighed for the passing of one more symbol of the romance of the seas.

But stay! What is that old hulk just visible, there across the river on the Fairhaven shore? Surely that dingy black and white and those stumpy masts, with their shreds of cordage tossing in the breeze, can belong only to the sea rover. So I board the little motor-ferry which crosses the harbor now and then, to find my old friend, even the last of the whalers. We pass ever so close under the square stern, itself a reminder of days almost prehistoric as the history of the American Merchant Marine is reckoned; and I read in dim and begrimed letters, "Charles W. Morgan, Provincetown."

For, like most of the others, she was a native of New Bedford, but, of-ficered and manned from the Cape, she helped swell the fortunes of the New Bedford oil men of fifty years ago.

Once again I climb upon the old decks, to which still clings the smell of oil. The planks are worn and gouged, and the massive davits which have lifted tons of "blubber" out of half the seas of the globe, would scarce now bear the weight of a diminutive porpoise.

Yes, there is romance in the old whaler, and I had long learned to look for her on occasional visits to the Whaling City. There in that ancient town, whose roofs and spires were so welcome a sight to the returning

## A Glorious Moment

That morning he found the workmen in his attic. A ladder stood in the middle of the landing, and there was a new light in the place. He looked up, and for the first time saw that the skylight was open, and that the ladder went right through it. Beyond he could just see a chimney. He had never known before how thin this that solid roof above him, nor how awfully near was his attic to the sky. He stood there for a long time looking up through the skylight, watching the careful feet of the workmen as they went up and down that ladder, listening to their voices as they called across the roof.

The workmen took no notice of him, but he was always there with one hand on the ladder looking up into the windy sky. At last one of them spoke. "I hadn't oughter," he said, "but I'll take you up if you promise to go careful."

Barrie nodded. He had no words to say to this wonderful thing, but he began to climb.

He came up out of the warm stillness of the house, and the shouting wind took his breath away like hands squeezing his throat. It tore at his clothes and lifted his hair, and seemed as if it were trying to force his eyes still wider open. He felt as if he had been suddenly whirled away into the sky. He caught, gasping, at the workman's hand.

Then, as he steadied himself, he looked around—at the chimneys, solid and great as houses; at a ladder laid on the sloping roof; at the smoke, which the wind seized as it came out of the chimney just as it had seized him, and sent rolling and whirling all across the roof; at a workman whom he could see dimly through the smoke.

But as he looked at the men climb-

## A Glorious Moment

ing across the roof, standing unconcerned in the wind, and then down the little hole up which he had come out of the dark shelter beneath, he knew suddenly what had happened to him. It was like the great storm in "Masterman Ready." He had come on deck.

One of the men was setting a ladder against a chimney. His loose clothes were flapping furiously in the wind. He was without a cap, and his hair was blowing this way and that as he moved. Then Barrie looked at the man who stood beside him and the hand that held him secure, at the big square fingers, and the brown arm, and saw with amazement a blue anchor painted above the wrist. It was the mark of Thrand Rame of the Long Serpent in those tales of King Olaf which sometimes were read to him when they were full of sword and did not understand, but the very sound of them was like someone running at full speed, and shouting at the top of his voice, and waving a great sword.

By the bulk head tail and dark. Stood Thrand Rame of Thelemark. A figure gaunt and grand. On his hairy arm imprinted. Was an anchor aure tinted. Like Thor's hammer, huge and dented. Was his brawny hand.

It had been a long time before he had learnt what exactly was an aure-tinted anchor, and now he saw one on this brown arm that held him. And there was Ulf the Red, "like a wolf's was his shaggy head," just climbing the ladder to the chimney top.

Then Thrand Rame spoke. "Down you'll have to go now, little 'un. We've got our work to do," and the huge hands lifted him to the ladder again, where other hands received him.

The attic was very dark and still after the roaring roof above. But what mattered that so long as the skylight was open and the ladder went up? Barrie was at sea. All that day he walked up and down the attic, as regal as King Olaf, as grave as any Admiral. He was in the cabin, but on the deck above he could hear his men moving, and Thrand and Ulf the Red calling to one another through the wind. So all day, pacing in his cabin, he sailed across an empty sea.—Charles Vince, in "Barrie Marvell."

## My Garden

The lilac in my garden comes to bloom.

The apple, quince and cherry wait their hour.

The honeysuckle climbs from pole to pole—

And the rockery has a stone that's now a flower.

Jewelled by moss in every tiny hole!

Close to my lilac there's a small bird's nest.

Of quiet, young, half-sleeping birds: but when

I look, each little rascal—five I've reckoned—

Opens a mouth so large and greedy then,

He swallows his own face in half a second!

—W. H. Davies, in The London Mercury.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1923

## EDITORIALS

**Mr. Harding and the World Court**

PRESIDENT HARDING, in his first address delivered on his western tour, made convincingly clear his present, and probably his future, attitude toward the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice. In some respects the speech is disappointing. In others it is commendable, because it leaves not the least possible doubt regarding the determination of the President to seek approval by the United States Senate of a treaty establishing that tribunal upon a basis acceptable to the representatives of the political party of which the spokesman is the titular head. It is disappointing, because it indicates a willingness to achieve, through compromise, if not actual surrender, an end assured by methods and processes already proved to be adequate and efficient. The President, clearly as a concession to the so-called irreconcilables in the Senate, now not only agrees, but urges, that the World Court, undeniably the creature of the League, be separated from it, that it may be purged of what he seems to be convinced is an inherited impediment.

There is the danger, unless the appraiser is able to divest himself of all confusing influences, that form may be mistaken for substance, and vice versa. The President declares the World Court as at present constituted to be acceptable in substance, but not in form. He does not make it clear that the great end sought through the means of arbitration which the Court affords would be more fully assured by the changes in form which he advises. The end sought he most earnestly desires, as do all Americans and all peoples throughout the world. And it is an encouraging and hopeful portent that the President does not deem it necessary that the nations which have established the World Court, and made of it a virile and potent force in international adjustments and a virtual insurer of peace, "should put aside their very commendable creation because we do not subscribe to every detail, or fashion it all anew and to our liking in every specific detail, before we offer our assistance in making it a permanent agency of improved international relationship."

There is an unavoidable temptation to feel that much of what the President said in St. Louis was directed more to those members of the United States Senate who oppose his policies than to the people whom those senators are chosen to represent. Mr. Harding came to his present high position direct from the Senate. He is still conscious of its insistence that due deference be paid to it, and that full recognition of its treaty-making power be accorded. He looks back in retrospect to the campaign of 1920, the year of his election, and chooses to accept the tremendous popular vote given him as a conscious and final repudiation of the League of Nations by the American people. Rightly or wrongly, he feels that unless the World Court is purged of the supposed taint of its parenthood, "the tide of public sentiment reflected in the Senate" would defeat the ratification of any treaty pledging participation by the United States in the deliberations of that tribunal.

But it may be that the President, in his desire to assure that harmonious action within the councils of his own party which he declares to be necessary to the success of the World Court plan, as that plan includes American participation therein, misinterprets the sentiment of the voters of the United States. It may consistently be claimed that neither in the campaign of 1918 nor that of 1920 did the people repudiate the League of Nations idea. Today the question is seriously raised by practical politicians whether the Harding plurality was a vote against the League or against the methods by which it had been advocated. Is Mr. Harding justified in assuming that the verdict of 1920 was final and irrevocable?

The future may supply convincing proof that the League of Nations marks a progressive step in the evolutionary processes of the world, just as today has made it plain that the Permanent Court of International Justice offers to war-tired nations a release from anarchy, poverty, destruction, and insatiable human hatred. The people of the great American Republic may not care to have it said of them that they have consciously repudiated any agency of good. They yield quick adherence to any and every undertaking which promises the abolition of war. The President has made no mistake in committing them to this high resolve. They will go with him all the way, if that way leads to peace.

The desire of the President, and his purpose as well, is to overcome whatever objections may now exist to America's participation in the Court and its activities. He finds there are those who hold that the creation of the existing Court under a distinct protocol, instead of directly under the Covenant of the League, would "remove every tincture of subservience or obligation." He finds another group composed of those "who, while equally earnest in advocacy of an international tribunal, regard the present Court with suspicion because of its origin." He insists that the United States should give its influence to the Court already established, and to this end would "remove every threatening obstacle worth considering, so we may go wholeheartedly to the world with an authorized tender of support."

How is this to be accomplished? Accepting the words of the President, it must be by the very processes which have been proposed to make the acceptance of the League of Nations plan by the United States both possible and advisable. The President says:

To submit terms which we consider essential to the preservation of our nationality is not an act of discourtesy; it is the only fair, square, and honorable thing a great, self-respecting nation can do. So far from being unfriendly, it springs from a sincere desire, through frank and intimate association, to help to restore stability, and, in the words of Washington, to "cultivate peace" throughout the world.

Thus it is proposed, in relation to the World Court, to do what it has been urged that the United States should

do in relation to the League of Nations. For several years the invitation has been extended to America to propose its own terms for membership in that tribunal. Mr. Harding expresses confidence that none of the nations now participating in the deliberations of the Court would regard unkindly any proposed changes in the Court's methods of procedure or perpetuation. That assurance is warranted. Of this there is no doubt. But is any such concession to the irreconcilable opponents of the President's plan sure to bring the accord within party councils that is so sincerely sought? The conviction persists that the present is no time for a resort to mere subterfuge. The concern of the people is not for the success or defeat of any faction of any party. Their obligation, though first to themselves, is to the people of all nations as well. They do not make it a condition that a limit be placed upon their performance by those within any political party. They demand no compromise which may make it appear that they give grudgingly that which they alone can give.

There is considerable food for thought in what Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Moscow recently regarding the necessity of Russia satisfying the claims of American corporations before it could expect America to re-establish in its favor long-term credits. It is true that present conditions make it appear that Russia is freeing itself from the internal entanglements in which it has been enmeshed during the past few years and that it seems likely that a stable condition of governmental activity may be looked for in the not distant future. Still, before Russia can expect to live down the bad impressions produced during the months of its turmoil and rebirth, it must be willing to apply itself to regain the confidence of those who have found themselves losing that confidence perforce by its seeming disregard of even normal obligations.

In one respect, as Mr. Bush explained, Russia and the United States are similar, both being in a position to produce within their borders everything necessary for their own consumption. Hence, it is extremely likely that Russia will shortly undergo a period of rapid industrial development, just as did America after the Civil War. But for the proper development and restoration of its industrial system, Russia will need capital, and for the supply of that need will probably have to turn to America.

It is not the question of meeting the country's external debts, however, which must be attended to in this connection, but rather simply the settling of those obligations to the large American organizations which in the past have supplied machinery and other necessities in full expectation of payment. Moreover, it is not a matter of immediately liquidating those debts, but of really giving assurance of the intent to pay. Russia is in the position at the present of many a debtor in the past, who has found when he has tried to start afresh, that, besides having right intentions for the future, he must show signs of repentance, associated with a willingness to make reparation for the mistakes of the past. The whole business structure of the world is so delicately adjusted on the basis of faith in the justice and integrity of the participants, that he who loses that confidence is in a parlous way, and must look to it that he regain it as soon as possible. Merely to wish is not enough; the will is father to the deed.

RECENT worthy, yet futile, efforts to enact federal statutes designed to prohibit the employment of children in commercial industries have made clear the necessity of beginning at the foundation, as in the working out of other great national reforms, if the end sought is to be attained. The fact has been well established by court decisions rendered since

### The Child Labor Amendment

the adoption of the prohibition amendment in the United States, that constitutional enactments by which the people of a democracy add to or supplement the fundamental law, are never unconstitutional. Thus the majority is enabled to speak definitely and finally in demanding progressive reforms. Against the decision made in what is sometimes referred to as a "solemn referendum" there can be no successful appeal by the minority.

There is no mistaking the sentiment of the American people regarding the matter of child labor. Such restrictions of the practice as have been attempted by federal statute probably have not properly represented public thought. In both the enactments declared unconstitutional by the highest court there was the obvious effort by those who drafted the acts to avoid, if possible, the known probability of running counter to constitutional precedent. With this in view the laws passed were by no means as drastic or as inclusive as was desired. With the knowledge that no comprehensive legislative action is possible under the present interpretation of the Constitution, the only course open is to amend the fundamental law, to allow the full expression of the popular will in acts subsequently to be passed.

Responding to the recommendation made by President Harding in his message to the special session of Congress in December, 1922, members introduced resolutions proposing an amendment. These were favorably acted upon by the committees to which they were referred, but final action providing for the submission of an amendment to the legislatures of the several states was not possible before the short session adjourned on March 4. The decision awaits the convening of the new Congress in December. It is urged by the friends of the proposed amendment that it should give Congress the power to fix a minimum standard of child employment for the entire Nation, while according to the states the right to adopt and enforce higher standards if they choose. It is also

### Confidence and Russia's Future

wisely proposed that the way be left open for the adoption of higher standards as conditions or ideas of child protection advance.

It is believed that the adoption of a federal standard will serve as an incentive to the states to fix even a higher standard for themselves. It was found when the first federal law was enforced that the several states were quick to establish the fact that their own standards of enforcement were as good, if not better, than those fixed by the federal law. Reference has frequently been made to the wide divergence in the state codes where the regulation of child employment has been attempted. It is an interesting fact that during both the periods when the federal laws were being enforced the improvement in state laws and their enforcement was noticeable. When it once becomes apparent that the federal power has been extended, by constitutional amendment, to an unquestioned control of child-labor conditions, there is little doubt that the states will swing into line almost automatically without direct federal interference.

WILLY BURMESTER's view, as told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in New York, that the Japanese, in order to complete their place among modern peoples, must take music lessons in the West and must perfect themselves in European formulas of tone, will certainly stand questioning. His actual advice, too, to certain promising young persons whom he met while on his recent concert tour of the Orient, that they pack up and go to Germany or Austria to attend the conservatories of those countries, may with good reason be deplored.

To look at the violinist's reasoning in some detail, such native melody as he heard in Tokyo, where he made a stay of considerable duration, amounts to nothing as a foundation for national art. Anyone who tried to develop organized forms of expression out of the dances, for example, of the "No" dramas, would waste his time on something hopelessly primitive. Let the young men and women of Japan, then, put themselves under the instruction of professors in Berlin and Vienna; for if they do, they will be likely, their extraordinary intellectual powers considered, to bring great things to pass. Indeed, a few very years in schools where the works of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms furnish the basis of study, would suffice to equip them for the highest success, not only in the field of interpretation, but in that of composition as well.

In regard to Japanese students grounding their musical education on German theory and practice—what probability is there of a new type of national music coming from that? For a long time British music students did more or less, according to Mr. Burmester's plan, with little significant showing in the way of composition. Latterly they have been bestowing on English tradition the thought they used to lavish on German, with a result that appears on the programs of orchestral and chamber-music organizations the world over. Music students of the United States once imagined they could get nowhere without a training at Leipzig. But a symphony of true American sound seems never to have been written by anybody who held that fancy. A few years ago a Japanese composer, who was drilled in German methods, visited the United States and presented songs and orchestral pieces of a technical merit that could not be disputed. And yet his works failed to win the general recognition of singers and conductors, in spite of their possessing, in addition to correct structure, an undeniable sort of Far Eastern quality.

As for Mr. Burmester's opinion about the potentialities of Japanese folk-music, it is a perfectly safe one, inasmuch as few experiments of any importance have yet been made with it. But the likelihood is that if the composers of Japan show a disposition to agree with him and neglect to elaborate their historic melodies and rhythms into large vocal and instrumental forms, those of other nations will endeavor to do so. And what the right persons might have achieved seriously, the wrong ones may attempt trivially.

## Editorial Notes

SOMEWHAT novel in its purpose and eminently deserving of success is the society which has recently been organized by Sir Campbell Stuart, the Canadian editor of the London Times, for the collection of data concerning Canadian history in Britain and France. Any movement which has for its ideal the establishment of historical truths, to combat the mass of false statement commonly circulated as history, should be supported. Hence it is no surprise that Lady Minto, wife of a former Governor-General, and the Duke of Connaught are co-operating with Sir Campbell.

A STRIKE that was perhaps a little "different" in some respects from the ordinary run of walkouts was staged recently in Dublin, Ireland, when the parliamentary reporters refused to work any longer unless due attention was paid to certain grievances under which they felt they had been laboring long enough. Anyhow, the reporters obtained an unconditional surrender from the Government. Some debates we have known would be none the worse off for not being reported, but presumably the Daily feels that this would not be true of theirs.

ALTHOUGH it is too early to estimate justly the scope and influence of Boys' Week in 1923, it may be stated positively that the movement has become a real national and international affair. Indeed, up to the end of May, at least 600 cities had carried out a Boys' Week program, and practically every continent and more than twenty-five countries had adopted this method of arousing the interest of their adults in their boys. The work has been largely done under the impulse of the Rotary International, and deserves support.

## A Chat With W. B. Yeats

DUBLIN, May 30 (Special Correspondence)—"I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree." Ever since that line has been in my memory I have wanted to know W. B. Yeats, but it was an Ulsterman's gibe which really drove me round to 82 Merrion Square.

"We can't waste our time, money, and thought on poet parliaments," said the Ulsterman; and I took it as a direct hit at a poet whose work has a way of making me wish I were Irish. It was, therefore, almost as a champion that I knocked at the door of No. 82, and wondered what member of the poet's household would greet me. The door opened a few inches, and I was startled to see the muzzle of a revolver looking at me. An unmistakably Celtic voice said: "Is it Mr. Yeats you're wantin'? Have you an appointment?"

The door was unchained; the guard questioned me and toyed, rather too carelessly, I thought, with his revolver. In a couple of minutes I was upstairs, looking at the books on the poet's shelves, surprised at a Balzac and puzzled by a Tagore. Mr. Yeats came in and apologized for the books and the pale, bare walls, "All my rare and valuable books are in the country, together with my pictures," he said. "I thought it safer to keep them there." There was, indeed, a bullet hole in the window. The room had all that pale airiness of coloring which one finds in so much of Mr. Yeats' poetry. It is pale and delicate; its coloring is moonlit; and opening the door and going into his drawing-room was like cutting the pages of a book and coming suddenly upon the elaborate thrill of one of his lyrics. One remembered his lines:

Had I the heavens' embroidered cloths,  
Enwrought with golden and silver light,  
The blue and the dim and the dark cloths  
Of night and light and the half light,  
I would spread the cloths under your feet:

and wanted to tread almost on tiptoe at the bidding of the last line,

Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.

You picture my poet now, standing before the fire, teapots in one hand, kettle in the other, and all the time telling me about the ancient Gaelic manuscripts containing all the blazonry of all the old annals and chronicles, wild legends and poetry, and constituting a literature which was mature at the time of Chaucer.

I sat down while Yeats walked up and down the room, telling me how he had been in lifelong contact with Gaelic legends, and that his own work had been largely founded on the sagas. Quite recently he had proposed in the Senate that a committee should be formed to submit a project to the Government arranging for the translation, editing, and annotation of the old manuscripts. The Senate had adopted the proposal.

He returned to the mantelpiece, and by this time the effect of his enthusiasm had been to loosen his collar and to send his tangled bow on a journey toward the back of his neck. He thrust his hand despairingly through his abundant gray hair, and, bending toward the tray, he discovered there was no sugar. Away he went, around the room, out of one door and in by another, in search of sugar, all the time impressing upon me the need for thorough scholars of the old Gaelic, a Gaelic far more difficult than the modern. "He went on to tell me of the legends and poetry which are still going unrecorded from mouth to mouth in the wild parts of Galway:

Caolte tossing his burning hair  
And Niamh calling away, come away:  
Empty your heart of its mortal dream,  
The winds awaken, the leaves whirl round,  
Our cheeks are pale, our hair is unbound,  
Our breasts are heaving, our eyes are a gleam,  
Our arms are waving, our lips are apart;  
And if any gaze on our rushing band,  
We come between him and the deed of his hand,  
We come between him and the hope of his heart.  
The host is rushing 'twixt night and day,  
—And where is there hope or deed as fair?  
Caolte tossing his burning hair,  
And Niamh calling away, come away.

—a living literature which would disappear in a few years' time unless taken down by scholars. He insisted there was a great Gaelic literature of a kind similar to the English Arthurian legends, and gave it as his opinion, as he wandered about the room again, that the world's conception of the Irishman had got to change. The Irishman was not necessarily a faction fighter, a casual humorist, or an ignoramus; Mr. Yeats thought the best traditions of the Irish race, as found in its literature, could be made gradually to permeate and ennoble Irish thinking. It has been the aim of his work to establish a new and more nearly right conception of the Irishman.

We left the house, and I walked down toward the Senate with him. We finished by discussing the politics of the hour. He said there was little cause for pessimism about Ireland; indeed, those who looked ahead found everything favoring the optimistic view. He mentioned the lack of experience in the Government, but he hoped that in a few years' time the type of man at present in the Senate—the man with some sort of a stake in the country—would be representing the people in the Dail. Saying which he stopped, bent down, unlaced one of his shoes, took it off, shook a stone out of it, and said "Good-by."

Poet parliaments, indeed! Yet, how goes the saying?—"He made his prophets poets." V. S. P.

### The Qualities That Lead to Success

"If I were asked to name the most important things that lead to a successful life," Charles M. Schwab is quoted in The Business Woman as saying, "I should say, first of all was integrity,—unimpeachable integrity. No one can ever do anything of great value in life, and have the confidence and approval of his fellow men, or be successful in his undertakings with other business people, if he does not have the reputation of being a person of honor and integrity. This is the very foundation of a successful life."

"Another important thing is loyalty. Be loyal to the people with whom you associate at the start. Make your employer feel that you are sincere with him; that you are going to promote his interests; that you are going to stand for the things he represents, and that will reap you a richer reward. Loyalty above all!"

"A person, to carry on a successful business, must have imagination. He must see things in a vision, a dream of the whole thing. You can cultivate that faculty only by an application of the finer things of life."

"Be friends with everybody. When you have friends, you know there is somebody who will stand by you. Lead a life that will make you kindly and friendly to everyone about you, and you will be surprised at what a happy life you will lead."

"These things secure opportunity. That secured, there comes the need of good judgment, which is one of the prime requisites for enduring success."